The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 598.

WASHINGTON.

The Whole Government Gone Down the Potomac.

One More Attempt to Remand Virginia.

Butler Solitary and Alone in His Interference Idea.

The Ways and Means Committee Promise to do Something.

Radicals Urging Haste on the Georgia Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE GOVERNMENT ON A LARK.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Government has been absent all day on a steamboat excursion down the Potomac, tendered to Congress by the citizens of Washington. A majority of both Houses, the President and most of the Cabinet, including heads of bureaus, together with a large number of local officials, newspaper attaches, etc., made up an excursion numbering several hundred, which left at 9 a. m. and is expected to return toward midnight. Music was furnished on board by two bands, while a grand collation was served at 3 p. m. The absence of so many officials has made everything almost lifeless in the departments and at the capitol, while otherwise the city has seemed quite deserted.

VIRGINIA AGAIN.

Advices from a Radical source in Virginia, indicate that the Republicans of that State intend to make an appeal to Congress for a supplemental reconstruction act, on the ground that the Conservatives are inciting outrages against the freedmen, and are endeavoring to keep the colored Republicans away from the registration now going on all over the State. It is possible that this is a mere threat, but the dissatisfaction of the Virginia Radicals at the conservative course of Gov. Walker is strong enough for them to appeal to Congress to remand Virginia to the condition of Georgia. Congress, however, declined to interpose in the Richmond Mayoralty contest, and it is somewhat doubtful if it would heed a demand for interference with the general condition of affairs.

BUTLER'S IDEA.

A good many Republican members oppose Butler in his belief that Congress has the right now to interfere with any State in the Union which is duly represented by Senators and members.

A PROMISE OF BUSINESS.

The Ways and Means Committee are promising great things next week in declaring that they will dispose of the tax bill in the House and report the new funding bill and the bill to reduce internal taxation from their committee. If this programme is carried out it is believed all three measures will be acted on and final adjournment effected by the middle of July.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

A delegation of Radical Georgians arrived here to-day to urge more haste in the Georgia bill. They represent the Bullock party, and intimate that they are now willing to have the State admitted, the organization of militia authorized, and the question of the tenure of the Legislature left to the committee. The conservatives here say that if such a bill as that is passed Bullock & Company will remain in office two years longer.

RED CLOUD,

Chief of the Sioux, having decided that he will hold a peace conference with the agents of the Government, the Indian Bureau feels no doubt that an Indian war will now be averted.

[To the Associated Press.]

EXCURSIONING.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A large number of Congressmen and citizens, with President Grant, indulged in the pleasure of a trip down the Potomac to-day.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Coin in Treasury to-day, $105,783,000; including coin certificates, $35,436,500; currency, $11,555,000; revenue receipts to-day, $674,280; total for month, $9,023,845; grand total for fiscal year, $146,220,224.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Cabinet yesterday had Indian matters under consideration, and the situation of Indian affairs generally was discussed. Among other things, it was decided, as conducive to the interest of both the government and the Indians, that the Secretary of War issue orders to prevent the starting of the Big Horn expedition pending negotiations with Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs, now on the way here. Gen. Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, has accordingly been instructed to delay this and similar expeditions. The intention of the government is to carefully consider whatever representations may be made by the disaffected chiefs, with a view to a just settlement of all difficulties between them and the United States. The latter will, no doubt, insist that those Indians who left the reservations shall at once return to them.

WYOMING.

A Fight with the Indians—"Loud Calls for Sheridan and Baker."

CHICAGO, May 14.—A communication was received in this city to-day from Brevet Major Gordon, company D, second United States cavalry, commanding at Atlantic Gulch, near Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory, stating that on the morning of the 4th instant some of his men discovered parties of Indians with stolen stock prowling around the post. Taking a detachment of men, the commanding officer started for the intruders, when a fight ensued, during which two Indians were killed and several wounded, with no loss to the soldiers, and all the stolen stock recovered.

The Indians beat a retreat and were hotly pursued by the troops, and a running fight kept up pretty much all day. Five more Indians were slain, and a large number wounded. The victory on the part of the soldiers was complete. Lieut. Stambaugh was killed, and Sergeant Brown seriously wounded.

A fire in Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Canal street last night did $75,000 damage, of which $50,000 was sustained by A. L. Hale & Bro., furniture manufacturers. The losses were nearly covered by insurance.

A war party of Ogallallas, dressed in clothing furnished by the Government, called at the cabin of a settler living on Nebraska river, one hundred and twenty miles north of Sioux City, Iowa, and, while shaking hands with the man's wife, shot her. They then killed her little son, and took her daughter, aged thirteen years, a prisoner. The husband escaped. The excitement in that region is very great, and it is feared it will be depopulated. Loud calls are made for Sheridan and Baker.

MEMPHIS.

Proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—At the Methodist General Conference to-day Bishop Wightman presided. A very large number of reports of committees, petitions and resolutions were received and adopted, mainly relating to slight modifications and changes of the discipline. Also, one providing for an orphans' home in each Conference, in charge of the Board of Trustees. Memorials from the colored members of the Georgia and Tennessee Conferences, expressing their devotion to the Church South, and hoping for a continuation of the same kindly relations heretofore existing. The committee on the removal of the Book Concern to Louisville reported in favor of two houses, one located at Baltimore, and the other at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals. Also, memorial establishing a mission in the empire of Brazil. To-day being the last day, under rules adopted, on which petitions, memorials and resolutions will be received for reference, immense numbers are being presented.

THE PLAINS.

Railroad Survey Completed—Killed by a Runaway Team—Mining Prospects.

DENVER, COL., May 14.—The preliminary survey of the Denver Central and Georgetown railroad is completed. At no place will the grade exceed 80 feet. The engineers will immediately locate the line, and the company will push the work energetically.

Redwood Fisher, City Surveyor and a highly respected citizen, was killed Thursday by a runaway team.

Elizabethtown, New Mexico, dates to the 11th state that mining is progressing slowly, on account of the scarcity of water in the gulches. Water let in by the ditch will reach Nigger and Humbug gulches this week, and the supply then will be increased to nine hundred inches. The prospect generally is encouraging.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Injunction Against the Blue Ridge Railroad Controller.

COLUMBIA, May 14.—Judge Melton last night granted an order requiring J. S. Neagle, Controller, Gen. J. H. Law, and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to show cause why Neagle should not be restrained from indorsing in behalf of the State the $4,000,000 bonds, authorizing by an act passed September 15, 1868, to extend aid to the Blue Ridge railroad, and in the meantime they are restrained from indorsing and issuing said bonds. Two millions have already been signed by Neagle. He signed one million last night. They are intended for the European market. It is contended that the Constitution prohibits the indorsement of any bonds whatever by the State.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The money market was easy to-day.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

shows an increase in all the items of loans of $3,198,948; specie, $684,887; deposits, $5,887,161, and legal tenders, $1,260,067. The circulation is decreased $150,561.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was strong throughout the day.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange firm.

GOLD

dull and steady.

THE STOCK MARKET

was irregular and unsettled.

[To the Associated Press.]

DISTINGUISHED DEPARTURES.

NEW YORK May 14.—The steamship Perriere, which sales to-day for Havre, will take out, among others, Judge Gunning, S. Bedford, Jr., His Excellency Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister and family, Col. J. N. Bonaparte, Paris; J. W. Simonton, New York, Associated Press, and C. S. Grafulla, of the Seventh Regiment.

FAST DAY.

Yesterday was very generally observed among the Methodist churches of this city and vicinity as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the recent death of three of the most eminent divines of that denomination, Bishop Kingsley, Bishop Thomson and Rev. Dr. McClintock. At several churches there were prayer-meetings in the afternoon, with commemorative addresses, and in the evening preaching appropriate to the occasion.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Gov. Hoffman has replied to the letter of Hon. F. A. Conkling, on the bill in relation to foreign insurance companies. The Governor says it is his practice to pronounce his approval or disapproval of a bill when it is submitted to him, but not before, and that the report which is current, announcing his approbation of the insurance bill, is without authority.

LARGE FIRE.

Shortly before two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large building in Forty-sixth street, near Tenth avenue, occupied by a number of manufacturing firms. The building was very seriously damaged, and a portion of the contents destroyed.

INSTALLED.

Rev. Howell Powell, formerly of Cincinnati, was installed last evening pastor of the Thirteenth-street (Welch) Calvinistic Methodist Church.

FIRE.

Losses by fire on Forty-sixth street last night—J. & W. Brown $20,000; Bertley & Co. $12,000; fully insured.

SUICIDE.

The body of the man who committed suicide at Rahway Thursday, has been identified as that of Wm. Shendla, of Springfield, Ill. Nine thousand dollars were found in his baggage.

LOOKING AROUND.

Col. Heguenbourg, of the St. Louis police, visited police headquarters here to-day.

THE M'FARLAND BOOK.

The book edition of the McFarland trial is issued. Orders have been received already for fifty-seven thousand copies. Mrs. Richardson is seriously ill of fever at Woodside.

GREAT FIRE.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property burned during the past week in the woods and swamps near Atlantic City, N. J.

GEN. M'CLELLAN

was banqueted at a hotel in Hoboken this evening by several officers of the Army of the Potomac. Speeches were made by Judge Curtis and others.

GEN. O'NEILL

leaves here to-morrow to concentrate the Fenian forces for an expedition to the Red-river country.

KANSAS.

Names of the Men Lynched—Railroad Survey.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., May 14.—Further particulars of the affair at Ladore Tuesday night give the names of the five men hung as Wm. Ryan, Stephenson county, Ill.; Patrick Starr, Essex county, N. Y.; Patsey Riley, Staunton, Mass.; Richard Pilbin, St. Louis; Alex. Matthews, Canada. The man now in jail is named Peter Kelly, and the one shot by his companions Robert Wright.

Col. Chipman, Chief Engineer of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston railroad, has just returned from the South, where he has been extending the survey of that road. He reports easy grades and a fine country.

CINCINNATI.

A Legal Point Decided—The Louisville Canal.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—There has been some doubt whether, under the new municipal code, the Judge of the Police Court could find judgment and sentence to imprisonment in cases where the arraigned party might have demanded a jury. The question came up to-day in the habeas corpus case before the Probate Judge, who decided that the court had jurisdiction.

A committee of seven, embracing the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, are to go to Washington in the interest of the enlargement of the Louisville canal.

CUBA.

More Garroting—Supervising Correspondence.

HAVANA, May 14.—Diego and Gasparaquero were garroted this afternoon. They met their fate firmly. There was an immense attendance.

The police to-day registered correspondence going out to New York on the steamship Missouri. Nothing was found of a seditious character.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

On Whom the Blame Rests.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of Saturday.]

The public, of course, are anxious to know who is to blame for the catastrophe. It is evident that "somebody blundered"—who the blunderer was is a matter for the investigation of the Coroner's jury. The testimony taken yesterday throws some light upon this subject.

It will be seen by the statement of Mr. Trower, a citizen of Eureka, that he heard the freight train coming, and warned the men on the express train; but the warning was unheard, or at least unheeded. If Mr. Trower had possessed a little more energy and a stronger voice he would have been the means of saving many lives and much destruction of property. At the time Mr. Trower gave the warning the express train was moving off from the station at Eureka, and the conductor was talking to another man and did not hear the warning. The fireman, it seems, heard, or at least saw Mr. Trower, but probably did not comprehend what he said.

The accident occurred about a mile and a half east of Eureka, and midway between Eureka and Glencoe. The express train had fallen over an hour behind its time at Washington, and, in order to facilitate the transit of the freight trains going West, the train dispatcher at that place issued orders to two freight trains (Nos. 29 and No. 29 extra) to use thirty minutes of the time of the express train (No. 4) No. 29 regular, having consumed all that it properly could of this thirty minutes, stopped at Eureka for the express to pass. No. 29 extra, according to the statements of the conductor and engineer, had ample time to get to Eureka; but, if their statements are true, their watches must have been about fifteen minutes slow; for they say the accident occurred at two or three minutes past 5 o'clock, while the conductor of the express says it occurred at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock. The weight of the testimony is in favor of the latter time, and it remains for the conductor of the extra freight train to explain (if he can) the discrepancy in the time. If his watch had been right, he would have known that he had consumed all of his thirty minutes before leaving St. Paul. But he says he left St. Paul at 4:45; if that time was correct, he had ample time to get to Eureka before the expiration of his thirty minutes margin. The conclusion seems inevitable that the blame rests with the conductor of the freight train—or else with his time-piece, which it was his duty to have regulated before starting. It would seem, on the whole, that he did not use due caution. The record of the time of his arrival at St. Paul was written by himself, and made up from his own time-piece.

The conduct of the conductor and engineer of the freight train suggests the inquiry whether they were not conscience-stricken at beholding the calamity. They tell us themselves that, without waiting to ascertain the extent of the disaster—without turning a hand to rescue the wounded, they fled to St. Paul, leaving the dead and the dying to take care of themselves. This desertion of their post cannot readily be excused or palliated. Wm. Oder is the name of the conductor and Joseph Tracy was the engineer. The only excuse they offer for their flight was that they "went to report the accident." On being questioned by the jury, Oder said he "apprehended danger from the passengers." Tracy says he also feared violence from the passengers. What harm could dead and wounded men do him?

How different was the conduct of Dubois, the conductor of the express train! He was bruised and bleeding, but he remained for some time on the scene, and rendered all the assistance in his power to the wounded. He had no fear of being mobbed by the passengers, because he felt that he was not blamable for the disaster. The farmers in the vicinity testify that he acted the part of a man, and did his best to relieve the sufferers.

According to the evidence, the two trains were running at a rate of about 20 miles an hour. The grade descends from both directions, and the trains met on a level embankment about twenty feet high. So loud was the concussion that it was mistaken for thunder by some of the farmers. A more complete wreck of locomotives cannot be imagined.

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Press Association will be held in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, June 1st. The annual address will be delivered by Mr. G. W. Ranck, of the Observer and Reporter, and the poem by Mr. R. S. Williams, of the Kentucky Templar. It is hoped the attendance will be large, as the meeting promises to be one of much interest.

J. J. MILLER,
Farmer's Home Journal, Ch'n.
R. M. KELLY,
Louisville Commercial.
J. C. ADAMS,
Franklin Sentinel.
H. T. STANTON,
Maysville Bulletin.

FOREIGN.

The Total Vote on the Plebiscitum.

The Emperor Busily Preparing to Issue His Proclamation.

An Interesting Statement of the Result and How It was Obtained.

Continued Disturbances in Italy.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

THE VOTE ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Tribune's Paris cable dispatch says: Paris gives, on the vote for the plebiscitum, nominally, 50,000 negative majority, but, counting absentions, it is really 130,000. Rochefort's district alone, following his counsel to abstain, gives 50,000 "yes," 15,000 "no," and 20,000 absentions. The cities next in rank vote "no," with scarcely an exception. The Emperor expected that at least 8,000,000 would vote "yes," as they did in 1852. There are a million more electors, but the number voting "yes" is 600,000 smaller, while the number of those voting no is 1,200,000 greater. The whole vote is: yes 7,257,379; no 1,530,909; blank 109,900; absentions 1,200,000; not reported 70,000. The vote of the army was managed with great care. No soldiers were allowed to attend the political meetings. The whole army voted in the barracks, the Colonels presiding. Every man's vote is known. An opposition vote puts a black mark against his name, stops promotion, and is surely followed by punishment, but out of a fewer than 300,000 votes there are 40,000 noes. The navy gives 50,000 noes and 23,000 yeas. Some regiments give an actual majority of noes. Two regiments at Vincennes, following Rochefort's advice, refused to vote. The soldiers at one of the barracks insisted on watching the vote, though they were threatened with being shot for holding unlawful meetings in the garrison of Paris. The defection was so serious that Gen. Leborroff wanted to march several regiments out of the city, but the Emperor refused on the ground that this would betray fear. After a short delay the severest measures will be taken with those regiments. The disturbance in Paris since the vote has been absolutely insignificant. The pretended scheme of assassination was fictitious; the Revolution a sham; disturbances in the street a make believe; barricades were police devices, all of them to frighten the timid voters into the ranks of the Emperor's party, and have only excited the derision of the well informed.

The result of the plebiscitum disappointed all parties. The republicans and others of the opposition are surprised by the number of affirmative votes, for they expected not more than five or six millions; but though saddened they are not discouraged. They have heroically fought eighteen years against imperial despotism, and the warfare will never cease until they are successful. The large affirmative vote in Paris was also unexpected; but, on the other hand, the great number who voted no in the army equally surprised and alarmed the Emperor. The only man entirely content at the result is M. Ollivier, whose vanity persuades him that the majority is a ratification of his administration. But the true meaning of the vote is far different. The Emperor's proclamation demands yes as a new proof of France's confidence in himself and as a means of facilitating the transmission of the crown to his son. The great affirmative majority so far, if it is not fraudulent, did undoubtedly mean that and nothing else. It was a vote for empire, pure and simple, liberal or despotic, as the Emperor chooses, of course. A large fraction voted yes under the lead of the moderate Liberals, who tried to believe the plebiscitum meant only approval of the recent reforms. Another large fraction voted yes under fear of plots and revolutions. At least two millions out of the seven must be credited to the army or civilian officials—to persons connected directly or indirectly with the vast machinery of administration or otherwise dependent upon the Government. The rest (say four millions) was made up purely by fraud and coercion, partly by the votes of the bourgeoise and peasantry—Napoleonists, no doubt, by choice, but always for the powers that be. In any case, the peasantry in the small towns and villages must vote as they are ordered by their mayors and other functionaries. Of actual force and coercion on the day of the vote, there was less than in 1852. But the system remains unchanged. The Government during the whole plebiscitary period has systematically applied every means of silencing opposition and driving the affirmative voters to the polls. The opposition press all over France has been prosecuted and seized. The journals not seized were refused transmission through the postoffices. Subscription to the funds of the opposition committee was treated as a crime. Printers were arrested for printing negative ballots. Agents were arrested for distributing them. The opposition committee rooms were invaded by the police and searched and papers found there seized. Since the publication of an alleged plot, no journal has been allowed to publish evidence in disproof of it. The Rappel was seized for printing a letter from Francois Hugo proving Beaury a police spy. The Marseillaise was seized for publishing as a feuilleton the report of the Procureur General Grande Perret. The Reveille was seized for doubting the existence of any plot. The Siecle and Lavenor were seized for the same offense. From last Thursday to Sunday, the day of voting, these papers were seized every day. The provincial newspapers suffered the same fate. Five prosecutions were instituted in one day against the Rappel alone, and its editor was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for printing a single article by Victor Hugo. The system of official pressure by prefects, which Ollivier was pledged to abandon, was never more energetically nor unscrupulously enforced. The prefects were summoned weeks ago to Paris, and promised complete immunity for all efforts they should make in behalf of the plebiscitum.

Nevertheless the affirmative majority is wholly rural. Fraud and coercion are equally difficult in great cities, and all the great cities, with most of the larger towns throughout France, have given majorities against the Emperor. Some part of the huge system of terror and fraud will be exposed by interpellations and counting of the vote, which the opposition in the Corps Legislatif will demand. The Government will oppose any investigation, but cannot stifle the question.

The first result of the plebiscitum will be a reorganization of the Ministry. The Emperor's personal power is so far strengthened that he may dispense with concessions.

Semi-official papers are filled with rumors of new names. Ollivier is to remain, but Rouher's return to power is only a question of time. The portfolio will be offered to Girardin as the price of his usefulness.

The disturbances in Paris since the vote have been absolutely insignificant. Every Republican journal counseled quiet, and such disorders as occurred were confined to remote quarters of the city, and were the work of police agents and other criminal classes.

An enormous military force was displayed. The police was massed together, and, though barricades were building in the presence of both, no effort was made to stop them until they were completed, when they were attacked, but nobody defended them. A few Republicans in one case were cheated into joining in this absurd performance, but the police with the greatest efforts failed to continue the disturbance beyond the second night.

Nothing more is heard of the plot that has done its intended work of adding half a million votes to the Emperor's majority. Verdior, one of Grande Perret's chief witnesses, has returned from Belgium and surrendered himself a prisoner.

THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, May 14.—The accession of the Duke of Grammont to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now thought certain.

MORE SENTENCES.

PARIS, May 14, P. M.—Many more persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for connection with the late disorders.

EDITORS LIBERATED.

PARIS, May 14.—Messrs. Milliere and Regault, editors of the Marseillaise newspaper, and some other prisoners, who were arrested for complicity in the plot of last February, have been provisionally liberated.

THE TRIALS.

The magistrates are still engaged in hearing the cases of those arrested for alleged participation in the late outbreak. Yesterday forty-nine persons were condemned and variously sentenced from nine months' down to fifteen days' imprisonment. Eight persons were acquitted for lack of proof.

THE COMING PROCLAMATION.

Great preparations are being made for the official proclamation of the vote recently thrown. The Emperor will receive a deputation of the Corps Legislatif and deliver an address on the subject.

ENGLAND.

SILVER FROM MEXICO.

LONDON, May 14.—Heavy shipments of dollars are expected from Mexico in a few days.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Times predicts that women's rights are doomed in the present Parliament.

YACHTING.

LONDON, May 14.—The yachts Cambria and Sappho were towed from Cowes, at 4 o'clock this morning, to the east end of the Isle of Wight. A stiff west by southwest breeze prevailed. The Cambria reached Ryde at 10 o'clock under easy sail.

FLOURENS.

LONDON, May 14.—Flourens has left the city.

THE MEETING

in Hyde Park has been postponed.

ITALY.

MORE DISTURBANCES.

FLORENCE, May 14.—Some political disturbances occurred here yesterday. Several arrests were made, and the city is now quiet.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

FLORENCE, May 14.—An outbreak is reported in Modena. Several rebels were killed and wounded in the skirmish. Reinforcements were sent to the troops, and the trouble doubtless speedily suppressed.

FLORENCE, May 14.—The participators in the political troubles here to-day were mainly students. Several were arrested.

MENOTTI GARIBALDI'S

refusal to act against the insurrection in the Neapolitan provinces is attributed to the fact that many of the insurgents are his own workmen and friends.

AUSTRIA.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOHEMIA.

VIENNA, May 14.—Detrichstein Mensdorff has been appointed to succeed Baron De Koller as Governor of Bohemia. The headquarters of the Governor will be at Prague.

THE RESPONSE TO THE POPE.

The response of the Austrian Government to the Pope was a verbal one, cold and unsympathetic.

PORTUGAL.

INSURRECTION IN MADERIA.

LISBON, May 14.—Information has reached here that quite a formidable insurrection has broken out in the island of Madeira. The Government has dispatched a body of troops there.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 14.—Consols for money, 94⅜; on account, 94⅜. American securities quiet and steady; '62s, 89¼; '65s, 88⅞; '67s, 90⅞; 10-40s, 85⅞; Erie, 18⅝; Illinois Central, 112⅛. Stocks steady.

PARIS, May 14.—Bourse firm at 75f.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11⅜; Orleans 11⅝@11¾; sales 1,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 9d; red Western No. 2, 8s 4d; winter 9s; Western flour, 20s; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s; oats 30s 5d; barley 5s; peas, 36s; pork 105s; beef 111s; lard, 68s; cheese, 75s; bacon, 58s; Cumberland, 60s 6d for short-rib middles; tallow 44s 3d; turpentine 29s.

LONDON, May 14.—Tallow quiet at 44s 9d. Sperm oil 90@95s. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Whale oil quiet. Spirits petroleum quiet at 1s@1s 1d. Hops declining. Linseed cakes firmer at 9s 5d@9s 8d. Rosin 15s. Linseed oil firmer at 32s. Turpentine firm.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—Bonds firm at 95⅛.

HAVRE, May 14.—Cotton firm.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum quiet at 54f.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, May 14.—The steamship Dacian is signaled.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The China has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The steamer Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Celebrating the Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment—Negroes Dictating Terms to the White Man.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—About two thousand colored citizens, living along the Pacific railroad, celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment yesterday, at Sedalia. Resolutions were adopted opposing the suffrage and office-holding amendments to the State constitution, declaring they will vote to enfranchise rebels only when the word white is stricken from the constitution, and spurning with scorn the attempt made by said amendments to join the destiny of colored men with the late enemies of the Government.

Something More About the Great Collision.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The evidence before the Coroner's jury to-day very plainly showed that the extra freight train which collided with the passenger train at Eureka Thursday morning was running outside of instructions, and had used from ten to fifteen minutes more of the express train's time than special orders had allowed to it. The conductor and engineer of the extra train swore they ran precisely according to orders, and if there was any mistake it arose from a difference in the watches. The weight of evidence is strongly against them, however, and the Coroner ordered the arrest of William Odor, the conductor, and he was placed in the calaboose. The fact that Odor and his engineer, Tracy, left the spot instantly after the collision, because, as they assert, they feared personal violence, while the conductor and other employes of the passenger train remained and worked nobly for the release and relief of the sufferers, is generally regarded as consciousness of having done wrong, and strengthens the belief that they alone were to blame for the collision.

The reported death of A. E. Fleming, chief engineer of the Tibo and Neosho Railroad, is a mistake. He was on the train, but left it at Sedalia. The wounded are generally doing well, and are receiving the care of some of the best surgeons and physicians in the city. The railroad company is doing everything possible for their comfort, and will recompense them for losses so far as money can do so without suit or expense. The remains of the dead have been placed in metallic cases and will be deposited in the cemetery vault, subject to the order of friends. The pecuniary loss of the accident to the rolling stock is about $30,000.

THE TURF.

Fifth Day of the Nashville Races.

The weather was fine again yesterday, the track in good order, and the sport exciting. Vidette was the favorite in the first race and Morgan Scout in the second. The betting was heavy, and large sums changed hands. The following is the

SUMMARY:

First Race—Maxwell House stake, for three-year olds. Two-mile heats, $25 entrance, play or pay. The Maxwell House to add $400.

Zeb. Ward enters b. c. Helmet, by Lexington; dam Nubia, by imp. Albion	2	1	1
W. G. Harding enters ch. f. Vidette, by Vandal; dam Fannie G., by imp. Margrave	1	2	2

Time—3:47¾, 3:42¾, 3:53¾.

Second Race—Association purse, $400. Mile heats, best three in five.

Smith's ch. c., by Bonnie Scotland	1	1	1
Morgan Scout	2	2	2
Lula Commau	3	3	3

Time—1:47, 1:50, 1:50¼.

The Burbridge Imbroglio—A Word for Jones and Beck.

[From the Paris True Kentuckian.]

There are no chapters in the Burbridge imbroglio to copy in this issue. Col. Jones has not yet furnished his promised reply to Gov. Stevenson. In order to keep up a connection between the chapters, we will state that we were present at Senator Martin's dinner, in Cynthiana, the day of the Confederate monument dedication last June, and that we have no remembrance of Col. Jones there alluding to the Burbridge matter. A friend of ours, who was also present, has no recollection of the subject being alluded to. We also went from Paris to Frankfort on the 8th of January, in company with Col. Jones, met him at the Governor's banquet that evening, dined with him at Grant Green's the next day, and spent the afternoon with him in Senator Martin's and Representative Lowe's room, at Mr. Green's. We left Frankfort the next day in company, and traveled together as far as Paris. Col. Jones was very communicative as to the under-current of Washington life, especially while in Martin and Jones' room, and (as he says in his published private letters), did speak to the prejudice of Beck, McCreery & Co., but he never alluded to the Burbridge recommendation that we remember. He could not have done so except in a very vague manner and especially have connected Mr. Beck's name with the recommendation without making a decided impression upon us, for as soon as Mr. Trabue asserted to us (on the 28th of January) that Col. Jones had so stated, we wrote an editorial in denunciation of the charge for our coming weekly issue. Upon reading the editorial in proof we concluded to withold it until we could hear from Mr. Beck, and wrote to him to that effect. We stated to him that, as he was expected home during the Lexington court, he had best await his arrival here and then give us a verbal explanation. It so happened, on account of our absence at the hour of going to press that our editorial allusion to the alleged recommendation made its appearance in our issue of February 23d. The next day we received a letter from Mr. Beck, stating that he had hoped for three weeks past to be able to return home, and then to make the verbal explanation that we desired; but seeing he would be unable to leave without neglecting his duties at Washington, he hastened to write to us. He expressed much surprise that so improbable a report should have gotten a hearing; said that instead of aiding Burbridge to get the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, he had done all he could to prevent his receiving the office; that McCreery, Golladay and others, also denied the charge, so far as they were concerned. He said Burbridge had exerted himself more than any of his class to have the disabilities of Kentuckians removed; but that, whilst he felt grateful to him for it, yet B. had asked no favors of him and he was sure he granted none. That if any of the Kentucky Democratic Congressmen did indorse Burbridge for office, it must have been for some position on the plains; but that he felt sure there had been no indorsement.

Supposing that there would be some more formal notice from McCreery, Beck & Co., we did not allude to our reception of Mr. Beck's letter until after the reading of McCreery and Beck's denials in the House at Frankfort.

☞ The greatest degree of cold ever produced is 257 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), which was obtained by Natterir, of Vienna, in the attempt to liquify oxygen and hydrogen gas. This inconceivably intense cold was caused by allowing liquified laughing gas to suddenly expand to its normal condition. Even at this low temperature, and under the pressure of 3,000 atmospheres, neither oxygen nor hydrogen could be brought into liquid form. Yet the two combined in the proper proportions make a natural liquid—water.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Louisville Chemical Works.

This establishment, of thirteen years' standing, which has during that time placed at the disposal of the medical profession and the trade many strictly pure and standard pharmaceutical preparations, and which has gone on from one degree of success to another, in keeping with the demands and progress of the age, has lately received new life, and, with largely increased facilities, its operations have been extended, so that the company is now able to supply the trade with all the principal articles in this line, for which there is a demand. The establishment, under its present management, is a place where any one may spend an indefinite time in witnessing the various chemical operations that are of daily occurrence, and where more may be learned of the mysteries of chemistry in a few hours than a pupil could learn from a careful study of all the books ever written upon the subject.

When the Louisville Chemical Works were established in 1857 by J. Lawrence Smith, E. R. Squibb and Thomas E. Jenkins, these well-known gentlemen erected suitable buildings, with machinery and apparatus well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. These buildings were erected on a large lot, two hundred feet front, on High street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and extending back to the canal. They were occupied until some time during the war, when, on account of the interruption of trade at the South, and the falling off of business, the premises were abandoned, but the work was not altogether discontinued. The principal machinery and apparatus were removed to a building in Fifth street, where operations could be carried on in a smaller way, with much less expense, and where the operations were conducted in connection with the drug house of Wilson, Peter & Co., until the dissolution of that firm.

The management of the establishment, then, fortunately fell into good hands. Our young friends Barnum & Starbird, who had astonished the people of the South and West by the production of superior toilet goods, such as extracts, powders, perfumeries, and soaps, and whose business in the manufacture of these articles had grown from a few samples, made just by way of experiment, to such an extent that they had twice abandoned smaller houses for want of room in less than three years, finding the Louisville Chemical Works could be obtained, took with them R. L. Post, Esq., a well-known gentleman of means and fine business qualifications, and purchased of Wilson, Peter & Co. the work in Fifth street. Owing to rapidly increasing business during the ensuing year, they soon found that this establishment with all of their increased facilities would not answer their purpose; so, they had again to look about for room according to their increasing strength.

The original grounds and buildings of the Louisville Chemical Works, which had been abandoned during the war, were still unoccupied. There was ample room for extensive operations in the buildings which had been erected, and room on the grounds for any extensions they might find it necessary to make within ten years. Additional capital to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars was required in order to purchase this valuable property. This amount was easily raised under the charter of the company by the subscription of stock, an opportunity which was promptly taken advantage of by a number of leading business men and capitalists, and the property was purchased and the works removed thereto from Fifth street. The buildings, machinery, and apparatus underwent a thorough course of repairs, and everything was soon put in condition for more extensive operations than had at any previous time been attempted.

And now the house is in perfect order, as near as can be, with Dr. J. P. Barnum at the head of the manufacturing department; and if there is a more competent man in the world for the responsible position than Dr. Barnum, in view of his scientific attainments, his large experience as a practical chemist and his indomitable energy, that person is Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, who visits the works daily, and is ever ready to give his valuable services for the promotion of the business of this establishment and for the advancement of science. The business department is under the care of Messrs. Starbird & Post, under whose auspices the business increased so rapidly last year, and who have fitted up a large and elegant office in the building of which they have just taken possession. There is much to be seen and learned, and much to be astonished at and pleased with, in the various departments of this large and scientific establishment.

In the distilling room there are seven stills and a sweet-spirits-of-nitre apparatus, designed by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, the first of this kind ever used in the world. It is capable of turning out a barrel per day. Here is also a large reservoir for the mixture of nitrous ether. It passes through close connecting tubes, with a retort, from which the vapor passes into a washer containing an alkaline wash, which is heated by steam coil carefully graduated to such a temperature that all the nitrous acid is absorbed, while all the nitrous ether passes over. The next apparatus in order is a chloroform still, heated by a steam jacket. The chloroform made by this apparatus is universally considered as a standard of purity. A similar still is used for colognes, and there are three apparatus for preparing extracts in vacuo. The apparatus for making aqua ammonia, an article which is manufactured in large quantities, is an original concern, of curious construction and the only one of the kind in operation. It consists of a large iron retort heated by steam coils. The gas generated in this retort passes through washes taking out all impurities, then the stronger liquor ammonia, already condensed, is drawn off by tapping the worm, while the uncondensed gas passes through a globe valve into a series of Wolff's bottles, the first of which takes up twenty degrees ammonia, an article used principally in dyeing, making soap, &c. The next bottle receives the ammonia of eighteen degrees, such as is used in the arts, and the next sixteen degrees, used for medicinal purposes. The material, sulphate of ammonia, which they are able to use by means of this apparatus, has heretofore been used only for fertilizing purposes, and was regarded as a waste product. It is obtained from coal oil refineries, gas wastes, &c.

In the next room we find lead stills for the manufacture of sulphuric and butaric ethers. Here, also, is a still for recovering alcohol—used in percolating. The alcohol saved by this apparatus is clear gain, and by means of this saving many articles can be made at lower prices than formerly. A steam condenser for the manufacture of distilled water, attached to a small boiler which is constantly used for heating purposes, is also in operation in this room.

In the bottling-room, where a large number of operatives, principally ladies, are various apparatus, each of which forms an important part of the machinery of the establishment.

Another room is used for the chrystalizing of the finer preparations. Here we witnessed the operation of manufacturing the new substitute for morphine, hydrate of chloral. This new medicine is given in solution, in sweetened water, is agreeable to the taste, and produces gentle sleep, with no nausea or evil consequences. It has been successfully tried in cases of insanity, in delirium tremens, in acute gout, and is likely to prove a most valuable contribution to the Pharmacopœia. It can hardly be called an anæsthetic agent, although it produces insensibility and is not likely to come into competition with chloroform or ethers. As an hypnotic agent it appears to exceed any of the narcotics, and bids fair to come into general use. It is the purpose of the company to manufacture this in large quantities, and they are prepared to do so with the most perfect chemical results in every instance.

In an outer building we saw an apparatus for making the crude hydrate of chloral. It consists of a number of large earthenware chlorine generators lined with lead and placed on movable furnaces. The chambers of these are filled with a mixture of salt and black oxide of manganese. Diluted sulphuric acid is then gradually added until, by its action on the salt, the chlorine gas commences to pass over. This is carried through leaden tubes to vessels, where it is washed from acid impurities. These chambers are connected with drying chambers, where it passes first through sulphuric acid, and then the last particles of moisture are filtered out by forcing it through pumice stone. It is then in condition to be absorbed in alcohol which is absolutely free from water. This process has to be carried on unintermittingly day and night for five days, during which time the operator's attention is constantly required. The result of the five days' operations will be about ten pounds of the preparation. The apparatus for its manufacture and purification was invented by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, and is too complicated in its chemical action to be described in a newspaper article. By the way, nearly every piece of apparatus in use in the establishment was invented by Dr. Smith.

All preparations requiring, in the process of manufacture, the highest degrees of heat, such as bromide and other potash salts, are manufactured in a large room, in which are five furnaces. There are, also, a variety of lead-lined tanks, for evaporating purposes, in this room.

The grinding-room is a busy place, and the atmosphere is by no means free from dust. There are seven mills for grinding crystals, herbs, roots, and other articles used in various medicinal preparations. The powdering-mills are novel constructions, invented in this city, and unlike any others in the United States except two or three, which were patterned after these.

A machine, which takes the place of the mortar, in the manufacture of blue-mass, is also in operation in this room, turning out one hundred pounds of blue-mass and blue-ointment per day. Another machine, for mashing and crushing soft herbs and roots, is also busily engaged in doing its part of the work. Another ingenious construction grinds to dust the bones used for making phosphates.

The warming and drying rooms, where all surplus heat from steam pipes, flues and furnaces is economized, is capable of being heated to a temperature of 200 degrees F. In this room there are closets for making scale preparations, such as citrate and tartrate of iron, pyrophosphate of iron, &c., and closets, with currents of air passing through, where any temperature may be had for heating crystals, drying roots, &c.

A large room is furnished with lathes and presses for making lily white and toilet powders; another with soap mills, presses, &c., where fine toilet soaps, equal to any in the world, and superior to that generally thrown upon the market in this country, are manufactured in endless quantities. A room 16 by 20 feet, with shelving, is completely filled with labels, millions of which are kept on hand and placed on bottles and packages of all chemicals and medicines manufactured in the establishment. The different varieties of labels are numbered and indexed, so that any one may be found without loss of time.

So numerous are the preparations manufactured here, that the most systematic plan of arranging them in the store-room has been devised. The various medicinal and chemical preparations have been numbered and indexed on a plan similar to that of the labels. Although operations have barely been commenced since the removal of the works to this establishment, the stock of preparations on hand and ready for the market would seem to be inexhaustible. The principal articles on hand are extracts, colognes, hair oils, soap, toilet articles, and medicinal preparations. The goods manufactured here are of the very best quality, perfectly pure and free from dirt and sediment. There is no establishment of the kind in the world where the same watchful care is exercised in the manufacture of such goods. There are no mysteries in chemistry to Dr. Barnum. There is no work connected with the establishment which he is not ready, able and willing to do. He attends in person to the manufacture of the finer preparations, never trusting any department of labor, in which skill or science is required, to the care of any one who does not thoroughly understand his business.

They have now stored away in their cellar a large and valuable stock of chemicals, upon which no insurance is taken, as the cellar is so constructed that it is positively fire-proof. The entire building is conducted with a view to safety from accidents by fire or from chemical operations; but should the building burn, the goods in the cellar would not sustain any damage.

The premises are admirably situated, and the buildings having been constructed for the purposes for which they are now used, a more convenient arrangement of the apparatus in the various departments of labor could not have been devised. But, commodious as the buildings are, there is not room for all the machinery and apparatus which the company will need, and they are preparing to erect an addition to the establishment, the work on which will be commenced in a short time.

For this purpose they wish to secure additional capital to the amount of $50,000. The new building will be 40 by 120 feet, and will be used for the manufacture of nitrous and sulphuric acids. They can now contract, at good prices, for all the sulphuric acid they would be able to manufacture during the summer if the new building was ready for use, and without the additional building and facilities for the manufacture of these acids they will be unable to supply the demand.

The waste steam is used for heating purposes; no stoves are used, and no fuel, except that which is required to generate steam, is used either in summer or winter. Even the bricks upon which the operatives are compelled to stand are heated to a proper temperature by means of underground steam pipes. The drainage of the establishment is perfect, carrying off all kinds of waste material and depositing it in the canal. For this purpose there are waste pipes connecting with each apparatus and each room, so that in point of cleanliness the place is always inviting.

THE TYPES OF MANKIND.

The Basis of the Lectures to be Delivered by Dr. Hul-cee.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

My lectures on the Types of Mankind are based upon the following propositions:

1. God has given to man, by revelation, the Holy Bible, the Old and New Testaments, for Christian faith and learning, the only appeal is to them.

2. Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Saviour of mankind.

3. The more accurate and enlarged our knowledge of God's works the better shall we be able to understand his word.

4. Truth can never be in opposition to truth. Careful investigation, therefore, is the privilege and duty of a rational being. The Bible does not teach astronomy or the natural sciences. Upon these subjects the only appeal is to God's works, which can only be learned by cultivated induction and observation.

5. Speculative men presume to explain the works of God by some fanciful conception of their own, while the naturalist limits his efforts to the inductive study of those fixed and definite laws, by which force He regulates the Deity regulates the succession of phenomena.

6. Those laws, their sequence and the Bible reveal the characteristic wisdom and infinite power of the Divine Intelligence.

God cannot have an imperfect thought or act unwisely.

The common house-fly is perfect in every particular for which it was created. So of every organized being.

7. The great question is not what laws God could have created, but what laws He has created, touched in harmony with all of His works and His Word, as both were in the Divine Mind from all eternity.

8. The laws created to regulate our globe, plants, animals, and man, are perfect. Laws differing from those would have produced a different globe, atmosphere, class of plants, animals, and types of man.

9. Those who ascribe to the *physical laws* of God (the discernment and comprehensive wisdom of the Deity who created them and by which force He regulates His works) run inevitably into the Lamarkian development theory, "Darwinism by selection," or "Owenism by deviation," a hypothetic development unobserved or controlled by the direct will of God.

10. Others may believe in secondary causes, accident, blind chance, to create a world, clothe it with plants, fill the seas, and introduce upon the islands and continents millions of all organized beings. I do not. The globe, plants and all organized beings, represent in every way modifications of the successive thoughts of the Creator. Permanency of plan, permanency of type, combined with repeated change of species in each flora and fauna, through each successive geological age of the world, which constitute the primary laws of God to prevent inextricable confusion and annihilation of His works and His word.

H. J. HUL-CEE.

CITY POLITICS.

Card from J. Hop Price, Esq.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

On Saturday, May 21st, a convention will be held to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the August election, 1870. This convention will be the most important one ever held in Jefferson county. It is called for the purpose of securing the success of the Democratic party. The convention should require of every delegate, when he puts any one in nomination, to say that he was authorized by such candidate to state for him that he would cheerfully abide the decision of the convention, and support its nominees, and work with ardor to secure the success of the entire ticket.

I am a candidate for City Judge, and I wish to say to the delegates that, whether I am nominated or not, I will be true and faithful to the Democratic party, and support every nominee.

Respectfully, J. HOP PRICE.

A Card from Phil. Tomppert, Jr.—To the Voters of Louisville and Friends Generally.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Permit me to occupy a small space in your paper for the purpose of expressing my views to the voters of Louisville and my friends generally. I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the City Court, an office I have filled to the best of my ability (and I flatter myself in so doing to the entire satisfaction of my constituents). I have always been and ever expect to be a Democrat of the old school. I have never been before a convention, nor have I ever asked anything at their hands, but, as the time is approaching for a convention to convene for the purpose of selecting proper candidates to fill the various offices, I offer my name to the gentlemen composing the convention as a candidate for the office which I now hold. I will of course abide cheerfully with their choice. If it be me, I will be highly honored, and no less complimented if it be another. I will be satisfied on the principle that the gentlemen of the convention have done their duty to themselves and the party they so honorably represent. Hoping that you will kindly consider my name, and remember me when the appointed time arrives, I subscribe myself yours, very respectfully, [my12-3t] PHIL. TOMPPERT, JR.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending May 14, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, May 14, 1870.

Cancer of womb	1	Old age	4
Congestive fever	1	Premature birth	1
Congestion of lung	1	Pneumonia	1
Consumption	6	Scrofula	2
Dropsy	1	Still-born	4
Hemorrhage of lungs	1	Typhoid fever	1
Hemorrhage of nose	1	Whooping cough	1
Hydrocephalus	1	Unknown	6
Inanition	1	Uremia	1
Nephritis	1		
Total			36
SEX.			
Male	24	Female	12
COLOR.			
White	18	Black	18
AGE.			
Under 3 years	12	3 to 6 years	2
6 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	1
20 to 30 years	1	30 to 40 years	3
40 to 50 years	5	50 to 60 years	4
60 to 70 years	2	70 and over	4
NATIVITY.			
America	30	Ireland	2
Germany	4		
Without medical attention			3

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate in Virginia.

J. E. Wadsworth, Esq., has sold his beautiful plantation on North river, called Elmington, to Mr. Duncan, a Scotch gentleman, and Dr. Tabb has sold his magnificent estate, White Marsh, and the property at Gloucester Court-house, including the Summerville tract, to Mr. Hughes, an Irish gentleman. It is understood that Mr. Duncan pays for Elmington, with the growing crops, farming implements, &c., the sum of $35,500, and that Dr. Tabb sold White Marsh for $60,000. These sales are principally, if not entirely, for cash. Mr. Wadsworth purchased the property just disposed of less than twelve months ago, from James M. Talbott, for about $27,000, thus realizing in that time some $10,000. We understand that Elmington contains 700 acres, and White Marsh about 1,700.—[Gloucester (Va.) Herald.

☞ A correspondent, who has a statistical turn, thinks that Mr. Bryant's translation of Homer would be a very good book for children just learning to read words of one syllable. At the beginning of the third book, in the ten lines containing the famous figure of the cranes, there are eighty words, of which there are only sixteen dissyllable and one trysyllable. The next ten lines, in which the movement of the Trojan host is compared to vapors on the mountain top, there are eighty-one words, of which there are only thirteen dissyllable, and no word of more than two syllables. In book five, lines 663 to 668, there are fifty four words, of which but four are of more than one syllable.

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.,

142 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Great Auction Sale

WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,

Commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon each day.

On Monday morning an elegant lot of Dress Goods, Linens, and Kid Gloves will be sold; also a large variety of Hosiery, Notions, and Laces.

An Unreserved Sale!

The Entire Stock to be sold.

HAYDON BROS. & CO.

P. S.—Mr. R. FORREST KEWIN, the popular auctioneer, will still be on hand, and will give buyers great bargains in all departments.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 15.

Jack Hannan always has the Monday's Courier-Journal at his news-stand.

Hon. M. C. Kerr returns to Washington to-morrow night.

The building in the city this season is unusually limited.

Mr. Howe, whose leg was amputated a short time since, is improving rapidly.

A dispatch from Pana, Illinois, received in this city yesterday, stated that the missing Geo. F. Trabue passed through that city, westward bound.

Complaints are made about rowdyism at night time in the First ward, which has of late become a great annoyance to respectable citizens of that portion of the city.

The workmen were engaged all last night in finishing the Y, which makes the connection with Louisville direct. Cars will run over it to-day, and save delay and trouble.

The train for Louisville, which has heretofore departed at 8 p. m., has been discontinued. After 7 o'clock the only train that leaves is at 10:30 p. m.

Rev. J. F. Culmer will lecture before the Natural History Society next Thursday night, the evening of the meeting of the society having been changed from Friday to Thursday night. The subject will be "Plato and his Teachings."

Jack Robinson, the boy who was arrested by officer Kock on Friday night for attempting to pass a counterfeit greenback, was released by Sheriff Fullenlove on account of Kock failing to file an affidavit against Robinson.

Officers Koch and Harbison went to arrest Bud Welton late Friday night on the charge of being implicated with Robinson in attempting to pass counterfeit money, but Bud being aware of their approach, departed for unknown quarters. It is now stated that Robinson was a tool in the hands of Welton.

The Ledger has the following items: Sheriff Fullenlove yesterday sent Mrs. Diggin, lunatic, to Indianapolis. Only four marriage licenses were issued last week. Mike Dowd was before the Mayor yesterday, charged with larceny. The funeral of Mrs. Mary Banes was largely attended, yesterday afternoon, by her pupils and friends. W. W. and Seth Tuley intend entering the book business. Mrs. Nancy Miller, a pioneer resident of this city, died at 8¼ a. m. yesterday. Divorces have been granted the present week, in the Circuit Court, to the following persons: Woodson C. Gates from Mary L. Gates, and custody of children to father; Thomas E. Crumbo from Catherine Crumbo; Sophronia Fiske from Dr. Stephen Fiske, and custody of child to mother.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 15.

The usual temperance lecture at 3½ p. m. will be delivered to-day at Holmes & Thias' Hall.

Wm. S. Sherrod, of Orange county, has withdrawn from the Congressional race.

Common Pleas Court convenes in Charlestown to-morrow.

Isaac T. Cox yesterday bought Duvall's lot, 66 by 130 feet, on New Market street, between Locust and Telegraph streets, for $930.

The Vamoy real estate sale was not well attended yesterday. Only two small pieces were sold. The rest was bid in.

The market-house will be completed this week if the weather permits. The butchers will all be in it by the 1st of June at the latest.

The Local Dancing Club is preparing for a picnic, and will perfect its arrangements at the usual place of meeting next Tuesday night.

The Ohio Falls Hydraulic Manufacturing Company is proceeding with the building of the canal along the shore of the falls for water-power purposes.

Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock a darkey handed a suit of new clothes to one of his dusky brethren, at the corner of Spring and Chestnut streets, while he went through the operation of purchasing some fish from a huckster. When he had completed his purchase he turned around to look for his clothes, but both they and the darker entrusted with them had disappeared. No arrests.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POLITICS.

County Attorney.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

With no disparagement to other candidates, I wish to say a good word in favor of Albert S. Willis, a son of the late Dr. Shelby Willis, of Shelby county. He came to this city over twenty years ago, and has been a citizen of this county ever since. He was educated in our public schools, having been a pupil in the First-ward and Third-ward schools. From thence he was transferred to the High School, where he bore off the honors of his class for four years in succession, which gave him the valedictory of his class. After his graduation he taught school for three or four years in Jefferson county. He then commenced the study of law, delivering the valedictory of his class also in that institution, in 1865. Since that time he has been practicing law at the Louisville bar. Mr. W. is attentive, active and industrious in his profession, affable in his manners, of spotless integrity, a fine scholar, and would make a most competent and acceptable County Attorney. As a self-made young man, educated in our midst and identified with our interests, his nomination to this office would give very general satisfaction. AMICUS.

J. J. Allnutt for County Attorney.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We are pleased to notice among the candidates announced for the office of County Attorney, the name of that talented young lawyer and clever gentleman, J. J. Allnutt.

Like all true Democrats, he has signified his assent to the action of the convention to be held on the 21st inst., and will abide by the issue. Knowing, as we do, the antecedents of Mr. Allnutt, and his capacity to discharge well and faithfully the duties of the office, we commend his claims to the delegates, and if the nominee, we urge the voters of Jefferson county to give him an overwhelming vote. COUNTY.

A Card from T. Jack Conn.

LOUISVILLE, May 11, 1870.

To the Voters of Louisville and Jefferson County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have attempted to serve you for eight years as Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson county. At the polls on two occasions you have complimented me with large majorities, when I was running upon my own merit, without reference to party or party nominations. Hitherto I have not deemed it necessary to have party nominations or make partizan candidates for judicial or ministerial office in order to vindicate the supremacy of the Democratic party.

But, notwithstanding I have not hitherto gone into conventions or sought nominations at the hands of such, yet I have always been a Democrat, sustained its principles, and stood by its candidates in all contests for offices having political significance. The dominant party in the nation has recently adopted an amendment to the Constitution which, in my opinion, now requires every true conservative man to stand shoulder to shoulder with all other conservative men in every contest for every place and office recognized under our laws.

I, therefore, heartily indorse the call for a convention to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled by you in August next, and pledge myself to the support of such as may be selected by the convention ordered for the 21st of May.

I am a candidate for the nomination by that convention for the office of County Court Clerk, and seek your support for said place. Hoping that my conduct in office will be indorsed by you, and at the same time assuring you that no matter what disposition you may make of me now, that your past kindness will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

I remain yours, &c.,

my12 d&c T. JACK CONN.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, May 14.—River rising, with 17½ feet water in the channel. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburg; Sam J. Hale, Memphis; Edinburg, New Orleans. Departed—Emperor, Evansville; Minneola, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 14.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 62 this a. m., 81 at 2 p. m. River fallen 4 inches. Sam J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 10:30 p. m.; Idlewild, Cairo and return, 11 p. m.; Liberty No. 4, 1 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Norman, to Cincinnati; Will S. Hays, circus boat from below; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 4:30 p. m.; Pine Bluff, Grandview and return to Cannelton; Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 6 p. m.; Ironsides, Cairo to Louisville; Clara Scott, Wabash river; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, all arrived between 9 and 10. The Virginia relieved the R. E. Lee, which was hard aground at Walker's bar. The Idlewild has 135 hhds tobacco and much miscellaneous freight, and a big passenger trip. The Hale was full. Business dull to-day.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—River falling, with 3¼ feet on Harpeth shoals. Arrived—Mollie Ragon, from Evansville.

CAIRO, May 14.—Fanny Brandeis, Cairo to Paducah, 9 p. m.; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 a. m.; Annie, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Lumsden, Nashville packet, 3 a. m.; Armadillo, Arkansas river to Cincinnati, 6 a. m.; Shark, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 p. m.; Mollie McPike, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 4 p. m.; Alps, New Orleans to Pittsburg, 4 p. m.; Argosy, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 5 p. m.; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, 5 p. m.; Sam Brown, St. Louis to Cairo, 7 p. m.; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 7 p. m.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 8 p. m. The Robert Lee is aground at Walker's bar. The river has fallen eight inches. The weather is clear; mercury 76.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Arrived—Arkansas, Arkansas river; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Schuyler, Peoria; Northwestern, St. Paul; Kansas, Messenger, Pittsburg; Friendship, Illinois river. Departed—Church, St Joseph, Memphis; Nile, Arkansas river; Minnesota, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Alice, Cambridge; Forsyth, Vicksburg; Mollie Able, Bee and tow, New Orleans. River still falling. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Weather clear. Mercury 85. River fell 1 foot. Departed—City of Cairo, Richmond and Wicks, for St. Louis; Alice Dean, for Cincinnati; Dexter, for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, May 14.—Up—Mary Houston. Down—Leonidas, for New Orleans. Arrived—Imperial. Departed—Continental, Great Republic and Mollie Ebert.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 14—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week shows a great decline in receipts, which are at all ports 28,350 bales, and the exports are heavy, being 31,254 bales. Stocks are declining.

The general trade of the city has been irregular during the week, and business in produce on a moderate scale. The fluctuations were not important, except in a few articles, under the influence of speculation, such as cotton, pork, whisky, petroleum, naval stores and hops.

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans, with exceptions at 3 per cent.

The bank statement is favorable. The banks hold over $26,000,000 above the legal reserve.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$279,383,314
do increase	3,198,948
Specie	32,451,950
do increase	684,887
Circulation	33,396,300
do decrease	150,561
Deposits	222,442,189
do increase	5,887,161
Legal-tenders	53,747,308
do decrease	1,260,067

The sub-treasury received $1,385,391 for customs and disbursed $1,358,271 coin interest during the week.

Sterling exchange quiet at 9¼@9¾.

Gold steady: opened at 114⅝, touched 114⅝, and closed at 114⅜@114¾. The carrying rates were 3½@5 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $37,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $359,597 and for the week $801,127.

Government bonds are strong.

Coupons '81	117	@117¼
'62	112¼	@112½
'64	111¾	@111⅞
Coupons '65	111¾	@112
new	114⅛	@114¼
Coupons '67	114⅛	@114¼
Coupons '68	114¼	@114⅜
Ten-forties	108	@108¼
Currency 6's	112⅛	@112¼

State bonds are firm.

Missouri	94 @
Old Tenn	59½ @
New Tenn	58¾ @
Old N Carolina	48¾ @

Stocks are weak and unsettled. Commodore Vanderbilt informed the Stock Exchange that the Harlem company will, on the 15th of June, issue twenty thousand new shares of common stock for the expense of the new passenger depot.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton		Michigan Cen'l	126 @
Cumberland	42½ @	Lake Shore	99 @
Western U Tel	33¼ @	Illinois Cen'l	142½ @
Quicksilver	10 @	Pittsburg	105 @
Mariposa	8½ @	St. Paul	65¾ @
Do preferred	17½ @	Do preferred	86½ @
Hartford & E	3¼ @	To. & Wabash	58¼ @
Adams Ex	65¼ @	Do preferred	73 @
Wells & Fargo	14½ @	Ft Wayne	94⅞ @
Amer. Ex	42 @	Terre Haute	34½ @
U. S. Ex	45½ @	Do preferred	62½ @
Pacific Mail	39¾ @	Chicago & Alt	113½ @
N. Y. C. cons'd	101 @	Do preferred	114¼ @
N. Y. C. scrip	96½ @	Ohio and Mis	37⅞ @
Erie	23¼ @	Dubuque	104 @
Do preferred	50 asked.	St. Joe pref'd	110½ @
Harlem	144 @	Bur. & Quincy	155 @
Do preferred	145 @	Iron Mountain	45¾ @
Reading	105½ @		

Copper at Boston—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 2; Hecla 80; Quincy 18¾.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,456,175
General merchandise	4,706,817
Sub-treasury balance, gold	$76,448,953
Currency	3,384,674
General balance	82,084,407

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton market dull and heavy, with sales of 1,400 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 11,258 bbls; the market is dull and 5@10c lower, with sales of 5,800 bbls at $4 90@5 70 for superfine State and Western; $5 15@6 for extra State and Western; $5 25@6 45 for white wheat Western extra; $5 20@5 50 for trade brands; $5 75@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6 10@8 25 for choice do. Rye flour steady, with sales of 3,000 bbls at $4 50@5 75. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky unchanged, with sales of 350 bbls Western at $1 09½@1 10. Receipts of wheat 49,788 bush; the market is dull and declining, with sales of 3,000 bush at $1 24 for prime No 2 Milwaukie; $1 09@1 14 for No 3 spring; $1 23@1 34 for winter red and amber Western; $1 38@1 55 for prime to very choice white State. Rye nominal and unchanged. Barley in fair demand, with sales of 5,000 bush of Canadian at 92½@96c. Barley malt lower and unchanged. Receipts of corn 9,380 bush; the market is dull and 1c lower, with sales of 40,000 bush at $1 05@1 08½ for inferior to prime new mixed Western; $1 13 for Western yellow. Receipts of oats 17,800 bush; the market is more active but unchanged, with sales of 72,000 bush at 65@66c for Western in store and delivered; 70@72c for Ohio and State. Rice steady at 6½@6¾c. Hay, fair demand but unchanged. Hops quiet at 10@25c for American. Leather—hemlock sole is fairly active at 26@30c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool in buyer's favor, with sales of 300,000 lbs at 37@50c for domestic fleece and 40@45c for pulled. Coal quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Molasses quiet. Sugar steady, with sales of 480 hhds of Cuba at 9½@9¾c; Porto Rico 9½@10c. Petroleum steady at 16c for crude and 27¼c for refined. Spirits turpentine quiet at 41@42c. Metals—sheathing copper steady and unchanged. Ingot copper dull at 19@19¼c for Lake Superior. Pig iron in moderate demand at $34 50@37 for Scotch, and $34 for American. Bar iron dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 10½@11c, gold, for Russia. Nails are more active at 4½@4¾c for cut, 3½@3¾c for clinch and 20@29c for horse-shoe. Mess pork firm, with sales of 900 bbls at $29 62@29 75 for mess, closing at $29 75 bid; $25@25 50 for prime and $25 50@26 25 for prime mess; also sales of 500 bbls of mess, May and July, at $29 75@29 87. Beef steady, with sales of 250 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, and $14@17 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $30@36. Tierce beef firm, with sales of 275 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $30 for India mess. Middles quiet and firm. Cut meats are firm, with sales of 250 packages at 13@13¼c for shoulders and 16@17c for hams. Lard unchanged, with sales of 400 tierces at 15½@16¼c for steam and 16½@17c for kettle rendered; also sales of 3,750 tierces of prime steam, May, June and July, at 16⅛@16⅜c. Butter firm at 14@30c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 8@17c. Freights to Liverpool are dull and declining.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat dull and in buyer's favor; No 2 spring $1 15@1 18, winter red and amber Western $1 28@1 34. Rye nominal. Oats steady at 66c for Western in store. Corn dull at $1 05@1 12 for new mixed Western. Pork firm; mess held at $29 80, with buyers at $29 75@29 80. Lard $16¼@17. Cotton firm at 23c. Provisions are firm. Beef quiet at 16c. Provisions are firm and unchanged; Whisky quiet; iron-bound $1 10 and wood bound $1 09; patent $1 08.

DRY GOODS—The market is inactive, yet there is no important change in staple goods apart from sales styles of Merrimac, fancy and chintz prints, and Hamilton prints, which are offered in small lots at reduced prices, while new styles are firm at the old rates. Brown drills are depressed and unsettled. Heavy brown sheetings are firm at 14@16c for the best Southern and Eastern.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Tobacco market active at full prices. Cotton firm at 21@22c. Hemp firm at $120@135. Flour steady at $4 15@4 50 for fall superfine; extra $4 75@5 25; double extra $5 25@5 60; family brands $5 75@6 50. Wheat unchanged; spring $1 10; fall $1 15@1 25. Corn unchanged at 85@90c; No 2 red fall $1 18@1 20; No 1 do $1 10; choice $1 30@1 35. Oats $2@56c. Corn firmer; prime to choice mixed and yellow 95@98c; fancy yellow $1 00; prime to fancy white $1 02@1 04. Oats firm at 55@60c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Whisky firmer at $1 06. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions are quiet, but there is more doing at $29 50@30 for mess pork; 11¾c loose for dry salt shoulders; 15c for clear rib sides; 16¼c for packed shoulders; 15¼c for clear rib and 16¼c for clear sides; 15c for bacon shoulders; 16¼c for clear rib, and 17¼c for clear sides. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾c in a small way. Cattle, the better grades are stiff and higher; prices range at $4@7 50. Hogs are unchanged at 7@9c for light to heavy. Receipts of flour 3,440 bbls, wheat 25,388 bush, corn 26,000 bush, oats 8,870 bush, rye 200 bush, hogs 100 head.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 94c@95c for No 2, closing at 95c. Corn firmer, closing at 89½@89¾c for No 2. Oats are heavy, closing at 47½@50c for No 2. Rye quiet, closing at 80c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal at 60@61c for No 2. Highwines are firm and steady at $1 02@1 07 for iron-bound. Provisions are active and higher; mess pork closed at $29 @29 50 cash and buyer May. Lard held at 16¼c. Dry-salted shoulders 11½@12c. Cattle quiet, steady and firm at $4@6 25 for common to extra beeves. Hogs are active at $8 25@9 37½ for light to extra. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,420 bbls of flour, 33,108 bush wheat, 7,200 bush corn, 32,810 bush oats, 2,720 bush rye, 4,150 bush barley, 4,287 head hogs. Shipments: 7,391 bbls flour, 25,961 bush wheat, 36,176 bush corn, 3,350 bush oats, 1,850 bush rye, 6,960 bush barley, 4,315 head hogs. Freights are quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 10@1 17 for No 2 and $1 20@1 23 for No 1 red. Corn easy, with sales at $1@1 05. Oats steady at 60@65c. Cotton quiet; middling 21@22c. Whisky unsettled and dull at $1 03@1 04. The process is stiffer, and patent made is offered at $1 06. Mess pork firmer; held at $29@29 25. There is an active demand for bulk meats, closing at 11¾c for shoulders; 15¼@15¾c for sides and the market has little offered. Bacon in good demand; shoulders sold at 13c; sides at 16¾@17¾c; sugar-cured hams 18½@19c and in good demand. Lard is held at 16½c, but there is no demand. Butter dull at 25@30c for fresh. Eggs in demand at 13c for shipper's count. Linseed oil in fair demand at $1 03. Lard oil unchanged and quiet. Cheese 18@18½c. Gold 114¼, buying. Exchange steady at par buying. Money market easy.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Cotton market quiet but firm; middling 22¼@22½c; sales of 1,500 bales; receipts 1,323 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,367 bales; stock on hand 130,486 bales. Flour firmer at $4 60@5 75. Corn firm; white $1 25@1 30. Oats lower at 75@77c. Bran $1 05. Hay quiet; prime $26. Mess pork dull and lower at $31. Bacon dull; shoulders 13¾c; clear rib 17¾c and clear sides 18¼c; sugar-cured hams 19¼@20c. Lard, tierce 16¾@17¼c, and keg 18¼@19c. Sugar, prime 11⅝c. Molasses, prime reboiled 85c. Whisky $1 15@1 17½. Coffee, fair 16¾@18c, and prime 17¼@18¼c. Sterling exchange 125½; sight drafts on New York ⅜ premium. Gold 114⅛.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour dull and easier; receipts light; Western superfine $5 15@5 37. Wheat firm for Maryland at $1 50@1 60; Pennsylvania dull at $1 27@1 35. Corn dull; white $1 20@1 22; yellow $1 15@1 17. Oats firm at 66c. Provisions are firm and unchanged. Whisky dull; iron-bound $1 10 and wood bound $1 09; patent $1 08.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Flour more active; Northwestern extra family $5 50@6. Ohio $5 75@6 75. Wheat in fair demand; Western red $1 30@1 40. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; mixed $1 12. Oats firmer; State 61@65c. Petroleum firmer; crude 18¾c and refined 30⅛c. Whisky steady at $1 10@1 11 for iron-bound.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Cotton market dull at 22⅛c; receipts 330 bales; exports 1,665 bales. Flour $4 75@5 75. Corn unsettled at $1 15@1 17. Oats dull at 70c. Hay dull at $24. Bran scarce $27. Mess pork $30. Lard dull at 17@18¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 15¾c; sides 17@18c.

A Suggestion.

Some time next month the Kentucky Press Association meets at Louisville. This will bring together a large number of editors from different parts of the State, and we would suggest that after the adjournment of the Press Association (which of course is a non-political organization) the Democratic editors have a consultation and agree upon a line of policy to be pursued in the coming campaign.

There is no disguising the fact that the elements which compose the present Democratic party of Kentucky are not homogeneous by any means, and a free interchange of opinion will go far toward bringing about that sameness of opinion which should characterize the utterances of the organs of a great party. What say our brethren of the Democratic Press?—[Paris Kentuckian.

☞ "Burleigh" writes to the Boston Journal that "the lady brokers of Wall street, who have ceased to be a sensation, find the pent up Utica of the Stock Board too limited for their ability. They have taken fine rooms in Park Row, and fitted them up for editorial and publishing purposes, and are about to issue a newspaper, in which the claims of Mrs. Woodhull to the Presidency are especially to be urged. The banking business has not amounted to much. The large rooms are lonely to look at. The crowd, already satisfied, no longer flatten their noses on the glass door-plate, from a curiosity to see inside. One or two lads and young men occupy the banking portion of the rooms, are said to be relatives, and now and then a visitor can be seen in the private office. The ladies themselves are seldom to be seen. Their visits to the rooms are rare and of short duration."

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Our proposition is open to Mr. Chas. Pratt, of New York; to Mr. Downer, of Boston, and to every other manufacturer of extra coal oil in the United States. We will make 1,000 cans of "Fire-proof," water-white oil, from Kentucky crude, and will put the same against 1,000 cans of water-white oil made from any other crude oil and by any other manufacturer in this country, and he whose oil stands highest test of fire, before competent judges previously agreed upon, shall become owner of the whole 2,000 cans. The truth is Kentucky petroleum is the best ever discovered, and we have the best mode of refining it.

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HEGAN BROTHERS

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PUBLIC SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

As Trustee of John and Lizzie Williams, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, immediately after the Chancery Court sales, on MONDAY, May 16, 1870, a House and Lot on east side Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut, No. 153. Terms, $1,000 cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.

my16 dts W. A. MERIWETHER, Trustee.

50,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT Louisville, ON Wednesday, May 25, 1870.

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved February 1870, the undersigned will offer on Wednesday, May 25, 1870, for sale at public auction, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, belonging to the "Kentucky Company," to-wit:

I.

The Green River Tract, consisting of 19,000 acres of land, in detached pieces, varying from 100 to 500 acres, selected from the "Wilcox 38,000 acres survey," lying in Hart and Edmonson counties, State of Kentucky, situated in the forks of Green and Nolin rivers, extending on the northerly side of the former 22 miles, and on the easterly side of the latter 14 miles.

It is watered by numerous streams, among which are Davy, Long Fall, Beaver, Bacon, First and Second creeks, tributaries of Nolin river, and by Wolf and Buffalo creeks, tributaries of Green river.

II.

The Nolin or Baker Tract, consisting of 12,000 acres in Edmonson and Grayson counties, lying four miles on the westerly bank of Nolin river, touching the northwestern corner of the Green river tract, and extending westward to Bear creek, a large tributary of and emptying into Green river at slack water.

This tract is watered by Davies and Caney Camp creeks, on the eastern side, and by Saltsman branch of Bear creek, on the western side.

III.

The Conoloway Tract of 3,535¼ acres in Grayson county, north of and adjoining the "Nolin or Baker Track," has the same general characteristics, is situated on the waters of Conoloway creek, a large branch of Nolin river; it has only two farms, the balance being well timbered.

IV.

The Hargus Tract of 3,471¾ acres in Grayson county, lies on the waters of Bear creek and Hargus creek. The land is somewhat broken or cut up with gullies, having a few small farms, the rest being heavily covered with the usual varieties of timber.

V.

The Reedy Tract, of 5,363 acres, is an elevated piece, drained in three directions, by Sundish (a branch of Bear creek) on the east, by Big and Little Reedy creeks (tributaries of Green river) on the south, and by Caney creek (a branch of Rough creek) on the north.

It is divided into farms of 100 to 200 acres, at present occupied by about twenty families; the land is broken, but fertile, and by a judicious division all the farms can be made available. It is well watered and timbered.

It is eight miles from Litchfield, county seat of Grayson, and twelve miles from Green river.

VI.

Indian Camp and Brushy Pond Tracts, adjoining, containing 3,366 acres, in Grayson, Butler, and Ohio counties, lying in the broad valleys of Indian Camp and Brushy Pond creeks, being very valuable for farming and timber.

VII.

Mount Vernon Mills Tract consists of 1,000 acres of land at the head of navigation, on the east side of Nolin river, opposite to the "Nolin or Baker Tract," and two miles from Green river tract—is situated near the northeast corner of Edmonson county. Upon this tract are mills, whose water-power is constant, powerful, and abundant, having a head of eight feet, with the right from the Legislature to raise the dam two feet higher. A grist-mill with two run of stones, a saw-mill, cotton gin, and carding machine, store-house, blacksmith-shop, school-house, and six dwellings, all the property of the company. 100 acres of the land under good fence and cultivation.

These lands consist of almost every quality of soil, and abound in almost every variety of timber usually found in Kentucky. Bituminous coal and iron ore of superior quality outcrop on several of these tracts. Persons desiring to purchase any of these lands will be furnished with catalogues upon application to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money will be required in cash, and the remainder in one and two years in two equal payments. The deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by a lien upon the property.

The Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, now in the course of construction, runs within from two to twelve miles of all these lands except the Green-river tract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids made for said lands.

After the 25th of May, if any of said lands shall remain unsold, they will be offered at private sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

LYTTLETON COOKE, Commissioner,
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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Methodist Missionary Society was in debt $119,328 on the 1st day of April last.

Upwards of thirty-five thousand dollars were expended by the Baptists in Kansas last year in building and repairing churches.

The first Sunday school organized in the United States, so far as is now known, was in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1747.

[illegible] of the Cumberland Presbyterian papers, there have been five thousand accessions to the church during the last six months.

The Presbyterian Presbytery of Western district, Tennessee, recommends all its members to cultivate the habit of preaching without reading their sermons.

Since the last session of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church four of its members have died; namely, Revs. R. Hobart, G. R. Baker, P. Grove and C. H. Northrup.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Anahrim, California, four hundred miles south of San Francisco. It is about the first country Presbyterian church established in the State.

The Established Church of Scotland asks of Parliament $85,000 this year to supplement the salaries of its poorer members. The Free Church gives all its ministers a living salary, and asks no favors.

Bismarck threatens the North German Roman Catholic Bishops with suspension, and the Holy See with the withdrawal of the Prussian Minister from Rome, in the event of the declaration of the Pope's infallibility.

The Congregationalists are adopting the principle that a deacon may be voted out of his office by the same power that voted him in whenever a change is regarded desirable for the good of the congregation.

At the April meeting of the Executive Committee of the Unitarian Association aid was appropriated to a number of feeble churches in Massachusetts; also to Trenton, New York and Northumberland, Penn.

The proposition to have the Synods instead of the Presbyteries choose the members of the General Assembly is meeting with decided opposition. It is denounced as a movement in the direction of church aristocracy.

The cable telegrams announce that all hope of the Archbishop of Canterbury ever recovering his health sufficiently to resume the duties of his position has ceased to be entertained, and his early resignation is anticipated.

Some of the French papers report that Father Hyacinthe has become a Protestant, and will soon be married. His conversion is ascribed to the influence of De Pressense, a celebrated pastor of the Reformed Church in Paris.

It is reported that the Evangelical Alliance, which convenes in the city of New York in September next, will not only be attended by the most eminent divines of the continent, but also by missionaries from all parts of the world.

From the annual report of the forty-sixth anniversary of the New York Bible Society, just held, it appears that 148,810 families have been visited during the year, of whom 7,062 were destitute of the Bible, and 4,181 refused to receive one.

Two Jesuit priests are holding mission services in the principal churches in the city of New York, which are attended by great multitudes. Their sermons are said to be thoroughly practical, earnest, and largely Evangelical in the Protestant sense.

The pastor of the Union Methodist Church, in Covington, Ky., by direction of the official board, announced to the congregation, on last Sunday, that the sittings in the church were all free. The announcement was received with evident satisfaction.

The Presbyterians have taken charge of a mission among the French Catholics of Chicago. It has heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the American and Foreign Christian Union. The Presbyterian Board will provide the necessary missionary aid.

The regular Baptists are more numerous in Virginia than in any other State. There they have 754 churches and 107,584 members. In Georgia they report a greater number of churches than in Virginia, but a less membership by 4,124.

The Boston Congregational ministers almost unanimously approve the conduct of Rev. Mr. McKenzie, in exchanging pulpits with Dr. Robbins, the Unitarian pastor. Two years ago they as unanimously denied its expediency. The world moves.

Religious meetings have been held in Paris during the last year, designed for the special benefit of the lower classes. There is no regular sermon, but short exhortations and prayers delivered in succession by pastors and laymen. The meetings have been attended by large numbers.

A Baptist minister in New Jersey has immersed his own son, knowing that he intended to join a different church in which immersion is not enjoined; whereupon the Central Conference has voted such a practice "irregular and unscriptural." The Watchman and Reflector asks for the conflicting passage of Scripture.

The ministerial vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Church now stands 4,798 for, and 1,840 against, with three conferences yet to take action. The vote will be very close, as it requires a majority of three-fourths to secure the adoption of the measure; still it is conceded that the requisite number will be obtained.

The Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, will soon disappear, as the lot is needed for other purposes, and will sell for more than $350,000. This church was erected 107 years ago, and since September 23, 1857, has been the place of holding the celebrated "Fulton Street Daily Prayer Meeting."

The Protestant Churchman says that the issue of the controversy in reference to the "Sheltering Arms" shows the weakness of the so-called "Catholic" party in the Episcopal Church. In connection with a charitable institution, where it had its strongest position, it was forced to yield when the Evangelical party refused to give its aid.

A correspondent of the Gospel Messenger mentions that of the twenty-six recently confirmed in the Episcopal Church at Syracuse, N. Y., one was an Onondaga Indian, who was a thorough pagan until a few months past. On the day of confirmation he walked a distance of eight miles, and for fear of being too late to receive the rite, he made the journey before breakfast.

The Presbytery of Nassau is in trouble because the Troop Avenue German Church does not understand the American Sabbath. A baker sells bread on Sunday and says he can not help it; and a cigar-dealer justifies his open store on the ground that an ox or an ass can be pulled out of the pit on the Sabbath day. The matter is postponed for further consideration.

Rev. William J. Knapp, who was expected to organize a Baptist Church in Madrid, Spain, has turned over the fruits of labors to the First Presbyterian Church. On learning this, the Baptists of New York provided the funds to send Rev. Halsey W. Knapp and Rev. Thomas W. Wistrap to Madrid, to examine into the conduct of the missionary. The deputation left during the present week.

The Monroe (Michigan) Presbytery has been discussing the question whether a Methodist shall be received to church privileges simply on his letter of dismissal, without assenting to the Confession of Faith. The result was to affirm the practice of receiving members from "churches in correspondence with us who believe the fundamental doctrines of Christianity."

A convention of Godbe-ite Mormons has been held in Salt Lake City, at which Messrs. Godbe and Harrison were chosen as councillors to the First Presidency, and Kelsey and Sherman as two of the twelve apostles. The new movement takes the name of "The Church of Zion." They oppose resistance to the National Government on the question of polygamy, and repudiate the claims of Brigham Young to supremacy.

A new sect called "Jehovah's Band" have supplanted a Methodist church in New Jersey. The worship is described as pulling, blowing, whistling, shouting, jumping, wrestling, tumbling and kicking, in which both men and women engage. They administer baptism by immersion, at midnight, in a mill-pond. The chief of the band is a wealthy farmer in the neighborhood. They ascribe their violent activities to the influence of the [illegible] and [illegible] the levity on the part of the young folks while engaged in their proceedings. The band now numbers over [illegible].

There are three distinct parties in the Southern Church, which differ from each other on certain theological points. There are the American English Lutherans, the American German Lutherans and the European German and Scandinavian Lutherans. They all hold to the Bible and the Augsburg Confession, but occasionally exchange hot shot at each other on forms, rituals and minor doctrines. They are said to be nearer together than were the Old and New School Presbyterians a few years ago. Their union is regarded as certain before a great while.

The Methodist Publishing House.

The location of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is now being agitated, and will, we learn, be acted upon by the General Conference of the church, now in session at Memphis, on Tuesday next. It is needless to remark that the business is now conducted in Nashville, Tennessee, except for the purpose of bringing into prominence some facts and statistics which are directly involved, and to enable those who take any interest in the subject to arrive at correct conclusions. In our advocacy of Louisville as affording the church, under whose auspices this business is to be conducted, superior advantages, we must be permitted to disclaim all feelings of enmity toward Nashville, or any other city which desires to obtain possession of the publishing house of the Methodist Church South.

As an industrial enterprise, employing a large capital, for the purpose of making that capital pay to the Church the largest possible dividends, we have not a doubt, nor a shadow of a doubt, but the Church will find it greatly to its pecuniary advantage to conduct its publishing and business operations in Louisville, and this position we shall endeavor to demonstrate. We have read with some care the Rev. Dr. REDFORD's exhibit of the affairs of the house during the past four years, and, in so far as Nashville is entitled to any credit for the success which has attended Dr. REDFORD's administration, we are quite willing our sister city shall enjoy it; but we submit that Nashville's agency in securing that success is more apparent than real, and that the claims set up by Nashville in the matter are not warranted by Dr. REDFORD's statement.

The extraordinary success resulted from extraordinary efforts; efforts which utilized every agency and force that the church could command; which made every minister and layman to some extent a colporteur of the church, and, so far as these agencies were employed and to the extent that they aided the profits of the business, they are to be deducted from the claims which are due to the present location of the Publishing House. It may be well to state here that the business of the house at Nashville prior to the war was a failure, or, at least, not profitable. This fact, we are inclined to believe, is susceptible of abundant proof from the records of the Publishing House; and, if such is the fact, every consideration of fair dealing with those who are interested in the enterprise demands that it should have its weight in deciding the important question of the future location of the business.

Our Nashville neighbors ought to know that Louisville is not, as they assert, the "natural enemy" of their city, and we are of the opinion that they do know it; but, whether they do or do not, it is an issue entirely foreign to the subject of which we are writing. In matters of business we entertain no enmities and cultivate no asperities. While we feel a just pride in the growth and commercial advancement of the metropolis of Kentucky, the comparative diminutiveness of Nashville excites no derisiveness. If Nashville is growing we shall be glad to know and chronicle the fact. As the case now stands, Louisville is many times larger than the capital of Tennessee. The commercial relations of Louisville include a vastly more extended area than Nashville can boast. They embrace the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; they are annually extending and expanding, and must, in the very nature of things, continue to extend and expand with the development of the vast resources of the South, Southwest, West, and the great Northwest. These advantages, which Nashville does not possess, and will never enjoy to any considerable extent, have been potential in attracting trade and capital to Louisville. If the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, desiring so to legislate that the publishing business shall be profitable, see proper to identify it with the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of Louisville, they have the most cheering assurances that results will fully demonstrate the wisdom of their decision.

We are confident that, as a business enterprise, there can be but one opinion upon the superior advantages Louisville offers when all the facts bearing upon the case are fully and fairly stated. The Nashville Banner has seen proper to state that Dr. REDFORD is opposed to the removal of the house from Nashville. Upon this important assertion of the Banner we are not disposed to bandy words, but, upon the other side, we have the most positive assurances that Dr. REDFORD is fully convinced that the removal of the Publishing House to Louisville will add largely to the business and profits of the house; and, as Dr. REDFORD is a member of the General Conference, and has a right to be heard, and as those who are interested in this question of vital importance to the church have a right to know his opinion upon the subject, it is to be hoped that Dr. REDFORD will be asked to respond to such interrogatories as will at once settle all doubts upon the matter.

Should this be done, we are inclined to the belief that Dr. REDFORD will state that, in conducting the business of the Publishing House here, he will be able to make fully ten thousand dollars more annually than it will be possible to realize if the business is continued in Nashville, and it is more than probable he will place his figures largely above our estimate. This estimate will be based upon the amount of business now transacted, but should the demands upon the Publishing House increase in the same ratio as attends business of Louisville in every other department—and there are no good reasons for underestimating its measure of success—then, in that event, the pecuniary benefits which will accrue to the Church rise to a magnitude which hushes every local consideration into the silence of profound gratitude.

In considering the advantages Louisville offers over Nashville, the Conference will learn that there is ten per cent. gain in the item of type-setting. Let Dr. REDFORD state how much he expends for this item, and the saving will be easily calculated. Then the item of freight should be considered, as also the item of fuel, all of which enter directly into the expenses of the publishing business, and all of which will show large margins in favor of Louisville. Possibly the General Conference will not have the time to consider the matter in detail, and in such calculations will prefer grand aggregates. We submit, however, that nothing will be lost—on the contrary, much will be gained—by giving this matter the most searching scrutiny. Dr. REDFORD, we believe, puts the number of employes of the publishing house at eighty (we write from memory). We assume that the average weekly wages of the employes of the house is $10, or $40,000 a year. Ten per cent. on this amount is $4,000, an item that should arrest attention. In the cost of fuel, the difference in favor of Louisville may be set down at fifty per cent.

We might enlarge indefinitely upon the various items which enter into the calculations of men who invest their capital in manufacturing enterprises, but our object is fully accomplished by calling the attention of those who have the control of this enterprise to the more prominent facts which may be used in the arguments in favor of Louisville as the future seat of the Southern Publishing House. These may be summed up in a few words. First—Abundance of [illegible] capital. Second—Ample banking facilities. Third—Unsurpassed facilities of transportation by railroad and river to all parts of the country. Fourth—Her expanding commerce, in which the publishing business of the church must necessarily share. Fifth—Abundance of material and the close proximity to those points from which supplies are derived. And sixth—The liberal donations the business men of the city are disposed to make to secure the location of the business in their midst. If these guaranties of success are not sufficient to bring the Publishing House to Louisville, we shall expect to chronicle the fact that some other locality has offered superior inducements.

OLD TIMES.

Louisville as It Was Thirty-Eight Years Ago.

A History of the Hardships of the Early Settlers.

BY-GONE HEROES, HOUSES AND HABITS.

The first directory in the city of Louisville was issued in 1832. It is said that there is now only one copy of this interesting little book in existence, and it is in the possession of Samuel H. Bullen, whose name appears in it. It was published by Richard W. Otis, and printed by James Virden. It contains the names, residences, and occupations of the citizens, 2,356 in number; a list of the Federal, State, county and municipal officers, the names of the different societies and organizations; some advertisements, and—by all odds the most interesting—"An Outline of the Origin and Settlement of Louisville, in Kentucky," written by Mann Butler, Esq., then Principal of the grammar department of the public school. From it we make such extracts as will prove interesting as giving some idea of the hardships and privations of the early settlers, and of the youthful growth and progress of Louisville:

THE FIRST EXPEDITION.

In the spring of 1778 Col. Clarke descended the Monongahela to the falls of the Ohio with his troops, accompanied by a few families, who were intended, it is said, to mask his real operations, under a pretended settlement on the Ohio river. Here, on an island in the midst of the rapids of the river (or chute, as they are termed from the French,) opposite the lower part of the town, the few adventurous families, who accompanied Clarke, made their first crop of corn, which is believed to have given rise to the name of the present Corn Island. Among these bold pioneers of the West are recollected the names of Capt. James Patton, the first pilot who conducted boats through the rapids, and a most gallant and enterprising soldier against the Indians; Richard Chenowith, John Tuel, William Faith, and John McManess. Mr. Marshall, in his History of Kentucky, represents that there were thirteen families in the first settlement; but the above is the account we have received from the earliest settlers. Connected as the history of Louisville is with the general operations of Clarke, to omit them, it would be cruelly mutilated and stripped of some of the brightest exploits performed by her most honored founders. After assisting the settlers to clear away the cane, of which the island was full, and to make the more necessary preparations for their perilous post, Col. Clarke descended the river to effect the principal objects of his memorable campaign, viz: The reduction of the British posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.

THE PERILS OF THE CORN-ISLAND SETTLERS.

While this most enterprising commander of the West is left to prosecute his gallant expedition, let us for a moment regard the situation of the no less gallant spirits left behind. They were posted on the margin of the most favorite hunting grounds of numerous and hostile tribes of Indians, a great natural park abounding in the utmost profusion of game, subsisted by its rich vegetation. So formidable was the enemy, in whose mouth this handful of daring hunters had thrown themselves, that they occupied the whole of the northwestern side of the Ohio river, now embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan. These States, which now afford a population of nearly a million and a half of civilized people, were then the principal strongholds of the most ferocious and war-like Indians on the Continent, who had often wasted the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia with the tomahawk and with fire. Moreover, the enemy were at this time freely aided by the arts and treasures of Great Britain, from the military posts which have been previously mentioned. Thus the pioneers of Louisville were separated by four hundred miles of Indian country from the nearest fort of their countrymen at Pittsburg, independent of the weak and scattered stations (as they were termed) in the interior of the present State, at Boonesboro and Harrodsburg; and they were fully six hundred miles from the seat of Government of Virginia, with forests and mountains of Indian wilderness between.

THEY REMOVE TO THE MAIN BANK.

In the fall of 1778 or spring of '79 the settlers of Louisville, encouraged, no doubt, by the brilliant success of Col. Clarke against their numerous and formidable enemies, and pressed by the wants and inconveniences of their narrow situation on the island, to which they had to bring all the game they killed, and often embarrassed, as they must have been, by the condition of the river, removed to the main bank. At the termination of Twelfth street, on the eastern side of the large ravine which enters the river at that point, a small fort was built, and the first permanent foundation of the present city of Louisville was laid.

THE LUXURIANCE OF THE FORESTS.

Here, as well as at all the other stations of Kentucky, the principal reliance for food was upon the game of the forest; and never did any country abound in such profusion of deer, buffalo, and bear, with the smaller game, as Kentucky in these early times; the luxuriant canebrakes or thickets, the rank pea-vine of the woods, and above all, the salt-licks, supported innumerable game in a fatness not surpassed by the loaded fields and thick pastures of agricultural prosperity. Indeed, it has been well remarked that Kentucky, without the game in which she superabounded, could never have been settled by the whites; the pioneers must have starved before they would have been permitted by the Indians to have raised their subsistence by the slow process of farming. Bread was, indeed, a rare article among the first settlers, and salt was obtained at great hazard and difficulty from the licks so providentially scattered through this region.

THE FIRST FLOUR CAKE.

It is related that when the first patch of wheat was raised about this place, and after being ground on the rude and laborious hand-mill, it was sifted through a gauze handkerchief, as the best bolting cloth to be had. It was then shortened, as the housewife phrases it, with raccoon fat, and the whole station invited to a sumptuous feast upon a flour cake. What a contrast does this primitive simplicity afford to the splendid parties, steamers, and coffee-houses of the present times. And yet, enjoyment may not be greater now in the extended sphere which luxury has taken, than in the more contracted pleasures of the hardy and enterprising times of which we are writing. So true is the observation of Hume, that all luxury is relative, "and that a porter is no less greedy of money which he spends in bacon and brandy, than the courtier who purchases champagne and ortolans."

THE RIFLE AS A COMPANION.

Then a man would seem as much out of character to be seen abroad without his rifle as at present without his hat, to use the very language of one who grew up amidst these early dangers and privations. The field of corn could only be tilled with the rifle along with the plow, or while one party was plowing another party was keeping guard against surprise by the Indians. Yet, amidst all these discouragements and difficulties, so hardy and thrifty is the germ of agricultural society, so superior in its development to the hunter state, that Louisville, and, still more, Kentucky, continued to flourish in spite of their adversities. The Hercules which in its cradle had strangled the serpent could not in its maturity dread more formidable monsters.

THE "TOWN OF LOUISVILLE."

In May, 1780, the Legislature of Virginia, at the petition, as the act recites, "of sundry inhabitants of the *county of Kentucky*, who have, at great expense and hazard, settled themselves on certain lands at the falls of the Ohio, said to be the property of John Connolly, and have laid off a considerable part thereof into half-acre lots for a town, and having settled thereon," enacted "that one thousand acres of land, being the forfeited property of said John Connolly, be vested in certain trustees, "to be by them, or of any four of them, laid off into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets and public lots, which shall be, and the same is hereby, established a town by the name of Louisville."

THE COUNTY OF KENTUCKY.

At this time the *county* of Kentucky, as it is here called, and which, previous to October, 1776, formed a part of Fincastle county, embraced all the country lying south and westward of a line beginning at the mouth of Great Sandy creek, running up the same, and the main or northeasterly branch thereof, to the Great Laurel ridge, or Cumberland mountains, and with that to the line of North Carolina, or the present State of Tennessee.

WHO LAID OUT THE TOWN.

The town is, however, believed to have been laid out in August, 1773, by Captain Thomas Bullitt, who had been appointed a surveyor under the authority of the colony of Virginia. A companion of Captain Bullitt at the time declares that he assisted in the survey at that time, and other surveys, particularly that of Bullitt's Lick, in the adjoining county of Bullitt, are known to have been made. Captain Bullitt may well, then, be considered the first man who, in the midst of the forest, had the sagacity to perceive the capacities of this spot to become a great and flourishing town. This most enterprising man certainly pitched his camp here in 1773, and his expeditions would be gladly embraced in this sketch but for the narrow limits within which it must be confined.

THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON ERECTED.

At this session the county of Jefferson was erected out of the county of Kentucky, beginning at the mouth of Benson's Big Creek, and thence south to Green river, and down the same to the Ohio. It had the honor to divide the whole Commonwealth with the counties of Fayette and Lincoln.

THE FIRST FORT.

In 1781 the Fort of Louisville was built, but, being found insufficient, a larger and stronger one was built in '82 by the regular troops, assisted by the militia from all the settled parts of the State. This fort was situated between the present Sixth and Eighth streets, on the northern side of Main street, immediately on the bank of the river, and was called Fort Nelson, in honor of the third Republican Governor of Virginia. [illegible] street passed through the fort gate opposite to the head quarters of General Clarke. The principal military defense in this part of the country deserves a few more particulars. It contained about an acre of ground, was surrounded by a ditch eight feet deep and ten feet wide, intersected in the middle by a row of sharp pickets. [illegible] A breastwork of log pens, filled with the earth obtained from the ditch, with pickets ten feet high planted on the top of the breastwork [illegible] slope of the bank. Some of the pickets were dug out in the summer of 1832 in excavating for the cellar of Mr. John Low's stores, on Main street, just below Sixth. There was artillery likewise in the fort—particularly a double fortified six-pounder, a brass piece, which was captured at Vincennes. This piece played no inconsiderable part in the military operations of this period, [illegible] Gen. Clarke in all his subsequent movements, and but for its presence the Indian fort at Piqua, or Pickaway, on a branch of the Great Miami, which had been strengthened by the British, could not have been taken by small arms alone. It would be gratifying to trace the history of this memorable piece, which performed so busy a part in the early drama of Western history.

GROWTH OF THE NEW TOWN.

Difficulties of various characters impeded the growth of the new town: First, it was on the margin of the Indian territory; second, the river route for emigrants was considered more dangerous than through the interior by land; and, third, the rich alluvial plain on which the town was built, covered with the most luxuriant herbage, and too level to drain off its superabundant moisture, collected ponds, which for many years exposed the inhabitants to violent intermittent fevers. Still the natural advantages attending this great demarkation between the upper and lower navigation of the Western waters, and the commodious harbor presented by the bend of the river toward the mouth of Beargrass creek (itself pronounced the best harbor in the Ohio river), insensibly impelled the city on toward its present extraordinary growth. As one of the most important causes of this aggrandizement, the attention is irresistibly drawn to the commercial connection to New Orleans.

THE FIRST BUDDINGS

of intercourse, rather than trade, with New Orleans from this part of the country were the trips of Messrs. Tardiveau and John A. Honore from Redstone, the present Brownsville, on the Monongahela, in the years 1782-3.

PERILOUS ADVENTURES.

There are, indeed, connected with this intercourse, two enterprises of most wonderful boldness. The first is that of Colonel Richard Taylor, who, with his brother, Hancock Taylor, then of Virginia, were at Pittsburg, in 1769, and thence descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the Yazoo river, thence through the country of the Southern Indians to Georgia, and thence to Virginia. This information was given in a deposition in a suit at law. The other is an expedition of Gibson and Linn, the grandfather of Dr. Linn, of St. Genevieve, in Missouri. These gentlemen descended the Mississippi in 1776, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, in order to procure military stores for the troops stationed at the former place. So extraordinary an adventure may well require particular confirmation to the mind of the reader; it can be furnished in the most remarkable manner.

THE BOLDEST OF THEM ALL.

John Smith, afterwards of Woodford county, in this State, was, in 1776, engaged in reconnoitering the country in company with James Harrod, so eminently distinguished in the history of Kentucky difficulties and dangers. On their return the companions separated, Harrod to go to North Carolina and Smith to Peter's creek, on the Monongahela. While traveling on the bank of the Ohio river the latter discovered Gibson and party descending it, who hailed him, and prevailed on him to embark in this, the boldest of the Western adventures. The party succeeded in its object, and obtained a supply of one hundred and fifty-six kegs of gunpowder from New Orleans, which Smith helped to carry around the falls to the mouth of Beargrass, in the succeeding spring of '77, each man carrying three kegs, one at a time. The powder was delivered at Wheeling first, and thence at Fort Pitt. Independent of this particularity of circumstance by a respectable party in the transaction, it was frequently and currently mentioned by Col. Linn, in his lifetime, and is still known as his information, in the family, left by this gallant and energetic man.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

Illustrative of the manners and character of the times are some other anecdotes we have received, and which cannot be more appropriately introduced than in this place.

In a legal investigation into the limits of a tract of land belonging to Joseph A. Brooks, of Bullitt county, it became necessary to identify a certain spring, known as Stewart's Spring by the upper country people, and as Phillips' in this neighborhood. The testimony of Squire Boone, a brother of our great Western Nimrod, was resorted to about 1811. He was unwilling to declare his positive knowledge of the matter, particularly as such free reflections had been expressed about the cruelty and most unjustly said, could prove anything. How unjustly this aspersion would have been applied in this case let the sequel prove. Boone declared that if he was not mistaken in this spring, which he asserted was known as Stewart's, there would be found about a certain distance and course from a well known buffalo road a beech tree with the date 1779 and the name W. Moore, with another remarkable word cut in its bark. About 330 yards out of the distance, and 15 degrees out of the course, Boone, in the presence of a surveyor, found the identical figures and words, and an exact copy of this strange inscription was placed upon the record by our venerable informant, which was sent to the Court of Appeals. The suit was Brooks vs. Hawkins and others, in the Bullitt Circuit Court. The curious circumstances which led to this wonderful process of identification were as follows:

In the spring of 1779 Boone, in company with William Moore and Jacob Lewis, went from the falls to shoot buffalo at Bullitt's Lick. After killing two buffaloes, and having packed their meat on the horses, the party was returning along the trace, when night overtook them at Stewart's Spring. The young men proposed to Boone to camp at this desirable place for the night; but the sagacious old hunter objected, as they would be more likely to be surprised by the Indians following their trail. The party then, at his advice, turned off the road some three hundred yards, about west of the Buffalo trace, and kindled a fire, hobbled their horses and encamped for the night. Moore had, in fixing the buffaloes on the horses, made himself, for convenience, stirrups out of the buffalo hide, suspending them by the mouth of the buffalo from the front top of the pack-saddle, and, to prevent their shriveling too small for the foot, had, by direction of Boone, pinned them in shape tight to a beech tree with wooden pins. Lewis, while Moore and Boone were looking after the horses, then cut the figures and the name of Moore, with another word, in the opening, as described above, all of which was plainly legible. The spring was established, and is now known as Brook's Spring, in Bullitt county.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

Of the people of the town, nothing peculiarly interesting is known beyond the hair-breadth escapes and daring expeditions of Indian warfare, until we come to the establishment of steamboat navigation. This has, indeed, been a most extraordinary era in Western prosperity, and most particularly in that of Louisville.

THE FIRST BOAT.

It was in December, 1812, that the philosopher, Robert Fulton, built the steamboat Orleans, of 400 tons, at Pittsburg, the first that descended the Ohio and Mississippi. The Enterprise, built at Brownsville, and commanded by Capt. H. M. Shreve, was the first steamboat that arrived at Shippingport, just below Louisville, from New Orleans, on a voyage of twenty-five days out. Can we omit to contrast this extraordinary abridgment of the keel and barge trips of 90 and 120 days, with the present steamboat voyages of ten, eight, and even seven days, in which the voyage is now performed, with all the luxury of a hotel, and that on the wing?

AN EXCEPTION TO THE PROSPERITY

of the town presented itself in 1822, when a malignant disease, which proved epidemic through the healthiest parts of the Western country, afflicted Louisville more perceptibly than other places, owing to the density of its population.

THE FALLS.

The commerce and improvements of Louisville continued to increase with accelerated course. Attention began to be more actively directed to obviating the obstructions in the bed of the river, opposite to the town, usually denominated the falls. This term is apt to convey an erroneous idea of the actual nature of the obstruction, as if it were produced by an actual descent of the bed of the river. The truth, however, is that this extraordinary obstacle is produced by a high ledge of limestone, running obliquely across the bed of the river, with channels, or chutes, through the mound, produced or modified by the force of the water. The height of the water above the falls is the same as that below, being 25 86-100 feet.

A CANAL DETERMINED UPON.

In 1804 the Legislature of Kentucky incorporated a company to cut a canal around the falls. Nothing effectual, however, beyond surveys, was done till 1825, when, on the 12th of January of that year, the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, with a capital of $600,000 in shares of $100 each, with perpetual succession. 3,665 of the shares of the company are in the hands of individuals, about seventy in number, residing in the following States: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri; and 2,335 shares belong to the Government of the United States.

ITS COMPLETION AND COST.

In December, 1825, contracts were entered into to complete the work of this canal within two years for about $375,000, and under these contracts the work was commenced in March, 1826. Many unforeseen difficulties retarded the work until the close of the year 1828. At this time the contractors failed, new contracts were made at advanced prices, and the canal was finally opened for navigation December 5th, 1830. When completed it cost about $750,000. Owing to the advanced season at which it was opened, the deposits of alluvial earth at the lower extremity of the canal or debouchure could not be removed; and also from the action of the floods during the succeeding severe winter on the stones that had been temporarily deposited on the sides of the canal, it was not used to the extent that it otherwise would have been.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Next in importance to this great work of commercial improvement is the incorporation of the town into a city on the 13th of February, 1828, with extended powers of government. This was the first step towards organizing a suitable system of police and city government. Previous to this event, the municipal government, which was vested in a body of Trustees, was very much trammeled and embarrassed in various matters affecting the growing interests of a place rapidly rising into commercial importance. The criminal jurisdiction was exercised by the magistrates [illegible] not at all amenable to the authorities of the town. The charter of 1828 established the city and its government as follows:

THE LIMITS OF THE CITY

are defined by the act of incorporation, "beginning at the stone bridge over Beargrass creek, near Geiger's mill, thence [illegible] to the upper corner of [illegible] land on the Ohio river, and thence a straight line down the Ohio, so as to include Corn Island and the quarry adjacent thereto, and thence to the upper boundary of Shippingport to the bank; thence with the same course continued until it intersects the back line of the town of Louisville, when extended westwardly far enough to meet the said line extending out from the river with the upper boundary of Shippingport; thence from the said intersection to the south or back line of the present town of Louisville, and with the said back line to the south fork of Beargrass creek, thence down the middle thereof to the beginning."

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

was then vested in a board of ten Councilmen and a Mayor elected annually. There were two Councilmen from each of the five wards into which the city was divided. The fastidious historian concluded by hazarding, as he admits, the suggestion of the "erection of waterworks, the establishment of ward schools, the lighting of the city, and a better police over the pavements and a system for the cleansing of the streets."

THE ASSESSMENT IN 1832

amounted to $4,694,665. It is now over $75,000,000. There were licenses issued in that year for 140 drays, 61 hacks, 150 carts, and 45 wagons. The revenue of the city for 1831 was $28,386 60. The debt of the city was $41,800 77.

THE EARLIEST BUILDING

with a shingle roof was built by John Campbell, in the first fort, situated at the termination of Twelfth street. The first brick house was built by F. A. Kaye in 1789, on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. The price of half lots then varied from $10 to $60. Daily labor was at fifty cents and board; wood fifty cents a load.

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

In 1788 there were thirty persons in Louisville; in 1800 the population was 600; in 1810, 1,357; in 1820, 4,012; in 1830, 10,336; in 1833, 15,000. It is now estimated at 160,000.

THE CITY OFFICERS IN 1832.

The Mayor in 1832 was J. C. Bucklin. The Councilmen were as follows: 1st ward, G. W. Merriwether and B. G. Weir; 2d ward, James Guthrie and James Rudd; 3d ward, J. P. Declary and Jacob Miller; 4th ward, Robert Buckner and F. A. Kaye; 5th ward, J. M. Talbott and W. Alsop.

THE ARCHITECTURE.

From accounts of the public and church edifices contained in this book, it seems that Louisville had not then attained that excellence in architecture for which she is now universally admired by travelers and strangers.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH,

at the corner of Fifth and Green streets, was admitted by the editor of this book to be the "neatest and most chaste piece of architecture in the city."

THE FIRST THEATRE.

He gives an account of the theater then in existence: "The Dramatic Institution in Louisville is on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, and was formed by a company of citizens about the year 1808. A small establishment was erected on the ground on which the City Theater now stands, but for want of a capable management it gradually sunk into nothingness. In the year 1815, Mr. Drake, with his highly talented family, presented themselves before the public, much to the satisfaction of the play-going community. In 1828, the former was taken down, and the present handsome establishment erected by Mr. Drake, under the designation of the City Theater. It is 109 feet in length, 52 feet in width, and about 54 feet in height—with three ranges of boxes, a pit and saloon, and capable of holding about 700 persons."

THE POSTOFFICE

was then on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth, and J. P. Oldham was postmaster.

This little book contains many matters that will be highly entertaining to those who love to deal in the oddities and curiosities of the past, but time and space forbid further extracts.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Memphis	MINNEOLA	10 A. M.
Ark. River	R. C. GRAY	10 A. M.
Henderson	EMPEROR	12 M.

ARRIVALS—May 14.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Cin.	Shamrock, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad.	Blue Wing No. 3, Ky. riv.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Edinburg, New Orleans.
Liberty No. 4 and barges, St. Louis.	
Liberty No. 3 and rafts, Ironton.	
Wild Cat and barges, St. Louis.	
Rover and barges, Pittsburg.	

DEPARTURES—May 14.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Nashville.	Shamrock, St. Louis.
Leonora, No. 2, Mad.	Blue Wing No. 3, Ky. riv.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Edinburg, Cin.
Magenta, N. O.	Rover & barges, St. Louis.
Liberty No. 4 and barges, Steubenville.	
Wild Cat and barges, Pittsburg.	

THE WEATHER in this vicinity for the last two days has been exceedingly pleasant. The only objection that could be had to it is the innumerable cases of "spring fever" that shippers and receivers of freight have taken since it began. Business on the wharves has been lively, but the clerks are so lazy that things appear dull for want of quick removal. It would be well for employers to take a stroll along the wharves and see the grace and ease the "boys" assume as they lay on bales of hay in the sunshine chewing their large quids of tobacco.

The Waunita will leave for Pittsburg on Tuesday.

The Kate Robinson is up for St. Louis on Wednesday, at 12 m.

The river is about at a stand, with 6 feet in the canal and 4 feet in the chute.

The Lorena is due up, with Archey Frame, the dwarf, and his two pet buffaloes.

The Wild Cat and empty barges arrived from St. Louis and departed for Pittsburg yesterday.

The Louisville will leave the Port and wharf for New Orleans, on Monday at 5 o'clock, without fail.

The Liberty No. 4 passed up, from St. Louis for Steubenville, with a large tow of iron ore, yesterday.

The Liberty No. 3, with a large raft of pine logs in tow for saw mills at this point, arrived yesterday.

The Emperor will be in early this morning, and departs at 10 o'clock a. m., for Henderson and way places.

The Mollie Gratz will not go into the Tennessee river trade as was reported, her owners having changed their minds.

The Minneola takes her head line out of the city wharf ring-bolts at 10 o'clock a. m., to-day, for Memphis and way cities.

The Magenta cleared for New Orleans with a good start yesterday afternoon, adding a good lot of freight at New Albany.

The Rover and barges arrived from Pittsburg, and after taking on two thousand barrels of cement, departed for St. Louis.

The R. C. Gray, a regular Louisville and Arkansas river packet, will leave the city wharf for all points on Arkansas river at 12 m. to-day.

The Mary Ann came through the canal from Portland yesterday, and arranged her tow preparatory to her departure for New Orleans to-morrow.

The Sam Merwin and barges will arrive to-morrow, from Charleston, West Virginia, and will leave this port on Wednesday, with a tow of lime and cement for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

All day yesterday the Falls Pilot was under the great bridge tearing away obstructions in the channel, and in a short time the river will be entirely free of obstructions caused by the building of the structure.

The following telegram, from the steamer Mary Houston, Capt. J. B. Dunham, speaks for itself: "The Mary Houston will arrive on Thursday and will leave on Friday, the 20th, positively. We have a big freight and are full of people. "HARRY WALKER, Clerk."

The Evansville Courier of yesterday says: "Capt. Dexter is going to give an excursion trip to Locust Grove, above Newburg, next Monday, for the draymen of the city and their families. The City of Evansville will start up at 9 o'clock in the morning. If the weather is fine it will be a delightful excursion."

The following dispatch was sent the Evansville Journal, but it forgot to mention when the Tarascon left Evansville: "*Henderson*, 4:25 p. m., May 13.—J. N. Silverthorn: The Fayette came down in 25 minutes, and ahead of the Tarascon. N. R. Rudd." Mr. N. R. Rudd is clerk of the Fayette, and as "gassing" is hereditary with the Evansville river fraternity, the above dispatch is easily accounted for.

The accident to the Glasgow, though serious, is not likely to prove so very bad after all. Yesterday a stern dock was rigged under her, and the work of repairs was commenced immediately. Scientific New Albany mechanics have hold of her, and it is thought she will be ready to proceed on her voyage Tuesday. There was no freight lost or damaged by the accident, and all the loss will be to the boat and extra charges occasioned by its removal.

See first page for river telegrams.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	9:45 night
3:25 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily.)	12:25 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturdays.)	5:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:26 P. M.
3:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:20 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH. my1 dtf

CITY ITEMS.

At the China Palace, Fourth and Green, there are now offering goods at [illegible] reduced prices, making it without doubt the cheapest house in the city to buy anything in the way of china, glassware, plated ware, tea trays, toys, fancy goods, &c. Below we quote the prices of a few of the leading articles:

Table tumblers, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1 50 per dozen; goblets, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per dozen; [illegible] china cups and saucers per set, 60c.

On Monday, May 16th, 1870, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very desirable lot, on the south side of Main street, between Brook and Floyd, [illegible]. PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Broadway residence at auction to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

Broker's Office.

Money loaned on collateral security, No. 135 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, under United States Hotel. All business transactions strictly confidential. A. STEINAU.

The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Walker's Tonic Bitters is not a secret medicine. The formula is known to the Faculty. It is prepared in the most scientific manner, with fresh herbs and other entirely vegetable ingredients, with sufficient pure copper-distilled Kentucky Bourbon whisky to keep it from souring in hot weather; and it has proved to be the best tonic known. To guard against imposition the trade mark has been copyrighted. Now is the time to take it.

You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

For fine marble mantels go to 109 Jefferson street.

The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING at J. H. Richter's, No. 110 Market street, between Third and Fourth. I have just received a large and well-assorted stock of spring and summer goods, which I now sell at very low prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

J. H. RICHTER, No. 110 Market street, between Third and Fourth. my15 d6

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, will bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

To-morrow, Monday, May 16th, Mrs. A. E. Porter will open an immense stock of new-style hats, just imported, many styles among them that cannot be found anywhere else, sixteen cases of beautiful French Leghorn hats included, at 25 per cent. less than any other house.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

REFRIGERATORS.

The Ladies' Friend Refrigerator, with water-cooler combined, is the best in the market. Call and examine it before purchasing. They are sold with a guarantee. Manufactured by Pyne & Creighton, No. 82 Fourth street. my15 Su&We

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Go to the Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street, and see the immense stock of ribbons, 25 per cent. less than any other house.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FLUTING MACHINES.

All styles and sizes, at $7, $8, $9, and $12, at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 82 Fourth street. my15 Su&We

Fifty pieces of black English crape just received at Mrs. A. E. Porter's, $1 on the yard less than at any other house.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Mocking-bird food at Pyne & Creighton's, 82 Fourth street. my15 Su&We

Special attention is called to the large and well-selected stock of hosiery, gloves, and underwear at the Stocking Factory. Ladies' and children's cotton hosiery, of every description; Lisle-thread hose, both in plain and openwork; a new stock of Balbriggan hosiery; new styles in children's fancy hose; ladies' and children's summer underwear; men's half-hose in all grades, consisting of the best makes of English, French, and German goods, both in cotton and Lisle thread; new styles in fancy stripes; a large stock of good fitting dress shirts, with a nice stock of furnishing goods. Call and examine our endless varieties. Stocking Factory, No. 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. my14 d?

Buy your black crape vailing at the Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street, and save $1 on the yard.

Crystal Spring Filter and Cooler Combined.

A new-style Water Filter, the most perfect article invented; renders the water clear and pure for drinking purposes. By a simple arrangement inside, the filtering material can be removed, washed and cleaned, and replaced without much trouble, thus preventing all possibility of getting out of order. For sale by

PYNE & CREIGHTON, No. 82 Fourth street. my15 Su&Tu

Go to the Temple of Fashion, 118 Fourth street, if you want a love of a bonnet.

Tobacco and cigar dealers—don't fail to attend the assignee's sale of Kutzleb & Lampton, at A. Gundlach's store, 297 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, to-morrow (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock. Persons in need of a horse and good spring wagon are invited to attend punctually at 10 o'clock. For particulars see auction column.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

Buy your sash ribbons at the Temple of Fashion, and save 25 per cent.

"Bootes' Royal Patent Ironstone China," at Magill Brothers' China House, No. 161 Fourth street.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Look to Your Interests

[illegible] who want to buy the cheapest, call [illegible] that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

"Nobody's Darling,"

at Will. S. Hays & Co.'s, 105 Fourth street.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

James F. White & Co. offer

Japanese Silks in plaids at $1.
Japanese Silks in stripes at $1.
Japanese Silks in chene at $1.
Black Silks in glace at 90c, $1 25, 1 50, 1 75.
Black Silks in gros grain at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2.
Black silk Challi at 50c.
Black Hernani at 40c.
Iron Grenadine, 8-4, $2 25.
Trimming Satins in all colors.
Trimming Silks in all colors.
Black and white llama Lace Points.
Fans and Parasols in variety.
30 dozen ladies' mourning linen-cambric Handkerchiefs at 25c, worth 65c.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO., 118 Market street, between Third and Fourth. my1 d12,Su,Tu,Fr

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the **Universal Cough Remedy** (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (20 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 47 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 381 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja18unly

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.

And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicating dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallowness, pimples, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies. my5 deodim&weowlm

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street. mh20 d60

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

MOCKLER—On Saturday morning, the 14th inst., JOSEPHINE, daughter of William and Johanna Mockler, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral from their residence, corner 12th and Main streets, on Sunday, the 15th, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RANDOLPH—On Monday, 9th of May, at 5:40 o'clock P. M., at the family residence on the old Portland Railroad, near Thompson street, Mr. RICHARD F. RANDOLPH, aged 59 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence as above, and proceed to Cave Hill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend. my11 d3,11th,13th&15th

OBITUARY.

HARRIS—At the family residence, on the Bardstown pike, May 9th, THEODORE HARRIS entered into his eternal rest, aged 15 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Once more we are called upon to chronicle the death of one who was very dear to us. Theodore was a favorite of all who knew him; was the pride of a fond father and an affectionate mother.

But a few short days before his death he mingled with his school companions who loved him so well; and only the Sabbath before, his voice sang praises to the Almighty, while now he sings anthems with the angels in the Celestial Choir. "He fell asleep in Jesus" with a faith unequaled. His unwavering gentleness, with which he bore his illness, and the manifestations of his love for the dear ones around his home, are a touching remembrance of the serene tenor of his life.

Dear Theodore, we will miss thy gladsome smile among our little flock; and as the years roll on thy memory will not diminish, but grow brighter in our hearts till the day we meet you, [illegible] to appear before the tribunal of our God, and render to Him an account of our lives.

The clouds wept with us as we laid thee away. The birds sang in unison thy funeral anthem. Weep not, dear mother; we know the affections are hard to bear. Fond father, little sisters, mourn not. God has taken from you a son, and an affectionate brother, but thy gain is his eternal gain.

Farewell, dear Theodore! On earth we part,
And o'er thy grave sad tears do weep,
Father, mother, sisters—all.
"He sleeps in Jesus that blessed sleep."

MOTIE.

Masonic Notice.

Departed this life on Monday, May the 9th, brother Past Master R. F. Randolph, a Mason [illegible], a man who was a strict observer of the ancient usages of the order, and whose unbounded love for the institution was exhibited in his struggle with death by directing that his body should be kept until the Sabbath day for burial, that the brethren might be the better enabled to assist in paying the last sad Masonic tribute to his remains. What Mason will not say? The funeral of our deceased brother will take place at Cave Hill Cemetery on Sabbath day, May 15. Brethren are invited to assist in the ceremony; will assemble at Lewis Lodge (No. 191) F. A. M., at precisely 2 o'clock, where they will find conveyances by cars to [illegible] assemble at the lodge can join us at that point. All brothers in good and regular standing are fraternally invited. By order of the W. M.

my14 d2* C. W. PARSONS, Secy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

Thirty Deadly Dyes!

now before the public.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. ap18 deod&weowlm

WEAK BACK, PAINS OF THE SIDE, OF THE HIPS,

And about the Kidneys, are relieved at once by the application of one of

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

"GAINSTOWN, ALA., Nov. 27, 1868.

"Messrs. Thos. Allcock & Co.—During an extensive practice of ten years, I have been a frequent witness of the magical qualities of your Porous Plasters. I can certify that they are all you claim for them. ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, M. D."

Dr. Myer, of Savannah, Ga., says they are the best mechanical supporters for weak muscles ever discovered; that by their warming properties they bring power and health, until the strength of the muscles is entirely restored; that he knows a case where Allcock's Plasters cured a gentleman of a weak spine; that he daily prescribes them in his practice, with the happiest results. ap29 deod&weowlm

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

THE Rev. Leroy Hirshburg will preach at the Methodist Church, at Shippingport to-day, at 11 A. M. and to-night.

Religious Notice.

ELDER Joshua V. Himes will preach at Louisville Medical College, corner of Fifth and Green sts., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ at night. Subjects—Second Advent and Collateral Doctrines.

Unitarian Church.

SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture—"The Church of the Messiah."

Walnut-street Baptist Church.

11 A. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. J. L. Reynolds, of S. C.; 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. G. F. Williams, of Ala.

SADDLERY

AT R. E. MILES'.

HARNESS,

AT R. E. MILES'.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING SACKS, &c.,

AT R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main Street,

Bet. Second and Third.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE HEAD. my15 d3

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

I HAVE this day taken into partnership my brother, [illegible] Chambers & Co. [illegible]

Louisville, May 14, 1870. J. T. S. BROWN.

J. T. S. BROWN. GEO. G. BROWN.

J. T. S. BROWN & BRO.,

No. 329 West Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

General Commission Merchants

For the Purchase and Sale of Every Variety of Produce, including Bacon, Flour, Grain, &c., and Dealers in Pure Copper Whiskies.

Agents for the "Blue-Grass" and "Kentucky" Cheese Factories. my15 d6

Notice.

HAVING disposed of our interest in the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business to Mr. W. D. Turner, [illegible], we herewith cheerfully commend him to our successor to the customers of the old house and to the public generally.

ap18 d30 C. U. SHREVE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business in all its branches at the new stand, No. 130 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

ap18 d30 W. D. TURNER.

DRY GOODS.

Notions.

SETS Jet Jewelry;
Sets Imitation Coral Jewelry;
Glass Bead Combs, assorted;
Wax Beads, assorted;
Fancy Glass Buttons, assorted;
Agate Dress Buttons, assorted;
Silk Dress Buttons, assorted;
Just received and for sale by

my15 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Towels and Crash.

HUCK TOWELS, assorted;
Damask Towels, assorted;
Huck Toweling do;
Glass do;
American Crash do;
Scotch Crash do;
Russia Crash do;
Hair Crash do;
Just received and for sale by

my15 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cambrics.

ENGLISH Cambric, black, white and ass'd colors;
Lonsdale do do do do;
White Rock do do do do;
S. S. & Sons' do do do do;
Just received and for sale by

my15 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of St. Thomas Lodge (No. 3) F. & A. M., Masons will meet at their hall at 2 P. M. to-day (Sunday), to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Robert Gay. All members in good standing, including the brethren from Jeffersonville and New Albany, are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

M. MINNIS, Secy.

Master Painters' Association Notice.

A CALLED meeting of the above Association will be held at Graff's Hall, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, next door to Mechanics' Bank, on Monday, May 16, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M. As business of great importance will be brought before the meeting, the attendance of every member is earnestly requested. Master painters not members are respectfully requested to attend.

W. O. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

JOHN ED. SACKSTEDER, Sec'y. my15 d2*

St. Michael's Benevolent Society.

THE members of St. Michael's Benevolent Society are requested to meet at their hall on Monday evening, May 16, 1870. Business of the greatest importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the President.

DAN. McCANN, Rec. Sec.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company will be held at their office, in the city of Louisville, on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1870, at which an election for directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held, and the annual report of the Board of Directors will be made.

my14 d12 A. A. GORDON, Secy.

SPECIALTIES

At Morris Levi's Cloak House,

Now at Fourth St., next Door to the Hair Store.

Linen Suits, Skirt and Saque, for only $6 50.

Large stock of white Marseilles and Victoria Lawn Suits, ten different styles.

Guipure Laces, Fringes, Headings and Loopes, at gold prices.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

LACE MANTELS AND SAQUES.

I am now prepared to take orders for my celebrated

Nonpareil Linen Suit,

Comprising Skirt, Overdress, and Saque, of my best styles. MORRIS LEVI, Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. ja22 SuW&Fly

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE United States--District of Kentucky AT LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, May 14, 1870.

IN deference to the request of the members of this bar, and in consideration of the season of the year, and the great inconvenience and loss to the farmers in being required to neglect their crops, [illegible] jurors summoned for the special May term commencing on Monday, May 16, 1870, and consequently no trial of any cause in either of said courts where a jury would be required.

Other causes will be called and judgment entered where no jury is necessary to decide the issues that may be made.

All persons who are on bail under recognizances to appear and answer any indictment may attend and will be allowed to renew their recognizances; but if they do not appear a forfeiture will be entered, which, however, will be set aside should the persons so recognized appear on the 2d day of the next October term of these courts, or on the day the cause may be set for trial on the calendar.

All United States witnesses who have given recognizances to appear and testify need not attend the May term. Such recognizances will be forfeited, but the forfeiture will be set aside should the witness recognized appear to testify before the grand jury on the 2d day of next October term, and where recognized to testify in particular causes should they attend on the day the particular case may be set for trial on the calendar. Where persons are under recognizances they must, should they appear at the October term, remain until discharged by the court.

The next October term commences the first Monday (3d) of October next.

The Marshal is directed to make publication of this order in such newspapers as he may elect, and where he deems it advisable by letters through the mails or orally through his deputies and bailiffs.

By order of the Judge.

ATTEST: A. J. BALLARD, Clerk.

CANCERS!

CANCERS!



OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal—inclosing stamp—giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured—cases of one year to 35 years' standing. Address DR. W. C. COUDEN, 135 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. my15 SuTu&Fr&weow

First Premiums in 1867 and 1869 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

WM. RUBY,

MANUFACTURER OF



LIGHT CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted. fe19 Sutl

Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.



SAPOLIO

THE BEST THING OUT.

For cleaning **windows** (without water); removing stains from **Marble and Paint**; polishing **Knives** (no scratching); washing **Dishes**; scrubbing **Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.**; polishing, Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Steel Wares; removing Gums, Oil, Rust, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores. Depot 211 Washington street, New York; and 30 Oxford street, London, England. my1 deodsm

DUNCAN & BROOKS

Have just opened a new and selected stock of

WALL PAPER

And Window-Shades.

We can sell cheaper than any house in the city, because we hang all our own paper. Our reputation as Paper-hangers is well known. Give us a call.

We keep open Every Night till 10 o'clock for the benefit of customers from abroad as well as city people. It gives them a splendid chance to see how Paper looks by gas-light.

Third, bet. Jefferson and Green.

Orders for Whitening left at our store will receive prompt attention from Dan. Watson, the best Whitener in the city. ap10 SuTu&Thim

CALLAWAY & IRELAND,

Livery and Sale Stables,

EMINENCE, KY.

ALWAYS on hand the finest saddle, harness and match horses, broke and unbroke mules. Horses to hire. Buggies and carriages to let. Stock of every kind bought on small commission. ap11 deodm

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GREAT reduction in prices for cash. D. P. FAULDS,

my7 eodtf 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Chance for Liquor Dealers.

I WILL sell, on good terms, the entire stock and fixtures of the [illegible] of the late firm of Wm. H. Ward & Co., [illegible] Covington, Ky. [illegible]

my12 d5 V. T. CHAMBERS, Agent, Covington, Ky.

German Opera-House.

THE stockholders are hereby notified that the next and final call of 25 per cent. of the subscribed stock is now due and to be paid within the 15th inst., and on June 15, 1870.

Special notice of the place where the money is to be deposited will be sent to every stockholder in the course of this week.

A complete list of subscribers with the sums subscribed for will also be published in a few days.

JUL. DOHN, President. G. E. SCHUMANN, Sec'y. G. BAURMANN, Treasurer. my11 d3

Notice—Removal.

JOHN WATSON, the well-known ceiling whitener and wall-colorer, has removed his headquarters to Lane & Bro.'s [illegible] paper store, on Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson. Orders left at either of the above will receive my prompt attention. my13 Su*

Notice.

D. J. WATSON & CO., Calciminers and Ceiling Painters, can be found at their old stand, Porter & Lane's paint store, No. 75 Third street. Orders will meet prompt attention. ap19 Sudm

300 Dozen Brooms.

JUST received and for sale cheap by C. H. HEWITT & CO., 23 West Main street, between Third and Fourth. my1 d15

Oats.

12,000 BUSHELS White and mixed, in bulk; 2,000 sacks (new burlaps) White; Now in store and for sale by

my8 d10 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Railroad Oil.

WE are agents for the sale of pure West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and keep a regular supply on hand.

my8 d10 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., May 4, 1870.

THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

my13 d3 THOS. H. CRAWFORD, Prest.

LAWYERS.

N. A. HUMBER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 27 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.,

Practices in the State and Federal Courts in the city and the Court of Appeals. Collections throughout the State will receive prompt attention. ap15 TuTh&Sulm

INSURANCE.

Putnam Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Statement January 1, 1870.

Cash on hand, in Bank, &c.		$110,360 79
Real Estate, cash value		130,000 00
U. S. and other Bonds		41,449 50
Bank Stocks		65,648 00
Railroad and other Stocks		47,150 00
First Mortgage on Real Estate		149,115 97
Loaned on Bonds and Stocks		141,287 89
All other assets		22,133 86
Total Liabilities	$45,897 00	$706,907 73

Copy on file with State Auditor and in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.

Office No. 5 Bank Building, corner Sixth and Main.

my1 Su&Th6 LOUISVILLE, KY

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. G. LLOYD, Sole Agent,

my8 dSuW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

CANCERS! CANCERS!

DR. W. C. COUDEN,

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp) giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing.

Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN,

135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

mh5 deod3m&w3m

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by self-abuse [illegible]. Having treated this disease successfully for many years [illegible]. Charges moderate. Medicines sent [illegible]. Send for full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price $1 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprani's Periodical Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, Dr. Le Grand's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $3 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician,

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.

112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES.........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connections at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Supt.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARIZONA, and GREYHOUND.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 38 Fourth st.

JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Supt., office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.

ja18 dim MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 38 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON.........JAS. KENISTON, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 18th, at 12 o'clock M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

EMPEROR.........SAM'L T. JAMES, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE.........J. A. LUSK, Master, Will leave as above on Monday, the 16th, at 5 P. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Packet.

R. C. GRAY.........YERKES, Master, For Memphis, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, and Fort Smith, leaves [illegible] street, on This Day, the 15th, at 12 M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

WAUANITA.........J. C. CONWAY, Master, Will positively leave as above Tuesday, the 17th, at 12 M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

ROSE HITE.........HOLLCROFT, Master, Will leave as above on Monday, the 16th, at 12 M., from city wharf.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

MARY HOUSTON.........J. B. DUNHAM, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Friday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

LOUISVILLE.........LUSK, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Monday, the 16th, at 5 P. M.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORMES, Agent,

au28 dly No. 33 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 2,

T. M. GARRETT, Master; W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

ap26 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on the Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORMES, Agent, No. 33 Fourth Street.

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office,

BOONE & BOONE,

fe20 Sutf No. 208 Jefferson street, third door above Sixth street.

AUGUST ELECTION.

IN answer to the inquiries of friends, I desire to state that should I be favored with the nomination by the Democratic convention, [illegible] at the August election. [illegible] J. E. DUFFY.

For Jailer.

CHAS. MILLER is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce M. W. FERGUSON as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. my12 dtc

We are authorized to announce JACOB AUGUSTUS as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. my15 dtc

[illegible] is a candidate for Jailer.

WM. J. ROBARDS

Is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. ap6 dtc

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN JARVIS as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap26 dtc

E. A. PEARSON

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. ap24 dtc

JO. H. BUNCE

Is a candidate for Jailer, subject to decision of the Democratic Convention. ap24 dtc

JOHN SWINDLER is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. ap13 dtc

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. ap10 dtc

For Jailer, August election, 1870.

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dtc

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh21 dtc

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh30 dtm*

For County Surveyor.

A. W. RANDOLPH is a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. my15 dtc

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. my10 dtc*

JAMES B. HARRIS is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the convention. my6 dtc*

P. L. BLAND is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the Democratic convention. my1 dtc*

T. W. MOORE is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the Democratic convention. ap27 dtc

R. S. GAAR is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the convention. ap13 dtc

We are authorized to announce WM. H. SHIVELY as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap13 dim

Esquire JOHN HARRISON is a candidate for re-election as Assessor of Jefferson county before the Democratic Convention. ap14 dim*

For Coroner.

G. SCOTT JONES is a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. my8 dtc*

CONRAD J. WEBER is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson County, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. ap30 dtc

We are authorized to announce J. F. KELLAR as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap21 dtc

We are authorized to announce M. HAGAN, Undertaker, as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. ap17 dtc

DR. W. B. BLAND

Is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. ap28 dtc

Dr. J. B. EDELEN is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson County, subject to the Democratic convention. ap28 dtc*

Dr. R. A. SHADBURN is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dim*

For County Court Clerk.

GEO. ANDERSON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the ensuing August election. my7 dtc*

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. ap8 dtc

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. ap8 dtc

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap8 dtc

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh28 dtc

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh28 dtc

Col. S. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of Clerk of County Court of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh9 dim

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh8 dtc

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the ensuing August election. fe19 dtc

For County Attorney.

RICHARD A. JONES is a candidate for County Attorney; convention candidate. my7 dtc*

Capt. N. A. HUMBER is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap7 dtc

JAS. T. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county. ap17 dtc

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap19 dtc

W. R. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh29 dim*

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh29 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. mh20 dtc

Editors Courier-Journal: Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dtc J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next.

For Clerk of City Court.

WILL. HOBAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, subject to the action of a Democratic convention or primary election. ap21 dtc

J. LOUIS BRADY is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap15 dtc

G. C. SHADBURNE is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. ap13 dtc

JAS. P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for City Court Clerk at the August election, 1870. ap13 dtc

Please announce WM. ARCHEY COCKE as a Democratic candidate for Clerk of City Court. ap12 dtc

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. ap8 dtc

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh28 dtc

For Judge of the City Court.

J. HOP. PRICE is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. my8 dtc*

Capt. WM. J. HEADY is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap15 dtc

J. DEWITT DUNCAN is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to Democratic convention. my1 dtc

ROB'T W. HAYS is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the action of the convention. ap26 dtc

JOSEPH CLEMENT is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. ap21 dtc

Hon. JOSEPH B. READ is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, subject to the Democratic convention. ap7 dtc

Messrs. Editors of Courier-Journal: You will please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the City Court of Louisville, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap24 dtc* JAMES T. HARRISON.

For City Marshal.

W. S. ROBERTS

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Marshal of the Louisville City Court,

Subject to the decision of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. my5 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALEX. GILMORE as a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing August election, subject to the Democratic convention. ap26 dtc

PAT. DILLON is a candidate for Marshal of the City Court, subject to the action of a Democratic convention or primary election. ap22 dtc

For Sheriff.

W. H. ABLE is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the Democratic convention. my5 dtc

J. B. PARKS is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, subject to the action of the Democratic conventions. ap12 dtc

BARRY N. GOOSE is a candidate for Sheriff at the August election, 1870. ap17 dtc

THOMAS SHANKS is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap15 dtc

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the coming August election, subject to the decision of the convention.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

M. LIEBER is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court at the ensuing election, subject to the nominating convention. ap15 dtc

F. HAGAN is a candidate for re-election as Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court. ap13 dtc

GEN. W. L. JACKSON is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap8 dtc

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election.

PHÆTON.

(Imported by Mr. Ten Broeck.)



THIS thoroughbred imported Horse will stand at Hurstbourne, 8 miles from Louisville, on the Lexington pike. Phæton, foaled in 1865 by King Tom; he by Harkaway, out of Pocahontas (the dam of Stockwell), dam Merry Sunshine, by Storm; grandam by Falstaff, out of sister to Pompey, by Emilius, out of Variation, &c. Phæton is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and of great quality. Subscription $50 for the season. Good pasturage and grain if desired, at the usual charges. All expenses to be paid before the mare is taken away. Address R. KANE, Drawer 181, Louisville, Ky.

mh27 Su10

The get of King Tom, sire of Phæton, won 63 races in England in 1868, including the Alexandra plate ($5,000), three miles, also the Goodwood cup and Brighton cup—each over two miles. Phæton has the stoutest blood in England.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. oc31 Wed&Sul

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

Corsets, Laces,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars and Cuffs,
Chemisettes,
Muslin and Lace Ruffles,
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 per Pair.

Also, to close out, a lot of Tidies and Muslin Curtains at cost price. ap28 d6f

Knabe & Co.'s

GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by

LOUIS TRIPP,

my27 deodtf 113 MAIN ST.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1870.

THE FASHIONS.

I.

The continued importations of spring and summer goods show no abatement in beauty from those of former seasons, although each year it seems as if the skill of the inventor could not produce anything more beautiful; yet, when it becomes our pleasant task, as the seasons roll around, to note the new goods shown, we always find something new, something beautiful. The twilled foulards, this year, are of better quality than any before imported. Those in light grounds, pearl gray, dotted with violet, or blue, in leaves or tiny crosses, the fresh green and white in stripes, make very beautiful and serviceable dresses. Percale is always a favorite material; the prettiest ones are in plain colors; tea, buff, pearl, and dove colors make fresh, nice morning dresses. Few gentlemen could resist a fresh little woman, in a fresh percale morning dress of a delicate shade of buff, with her shining braids or curls of hair tied up with blue ribbon. To sit opposite such a picture at breakfast would so soften his heart that you might breakfast off him if you chose, and I am very sure anything asked at the moment, from a new bonnet to a trip to the sea side, would not be refused. "Try it, sisters; try it."

II.

Hoops.

The grotesque appearance presented by some of our would-be fashionables, in regard to crinoline, causes the very natural inquiry, has crinoline been discarded? We are happy to say, so far, it has not, nor is there any prospect of its disappearing. Skirts are worn smaller, in many instances, but the comfort of the hoop-skirt is far too great for it to be given up. Who on earth would wish to return to either of the old styles, as we all remember them, of one skirt entirely devoid of starch, making most women look like May poles (and it must be conceded that but few women have the willowy grace and undulating motion necessary to carry off the limp skirts with elegance), or, on the other hand, the great load of heavy petticoats, and in many instances *newspapers*, with their horrible rattling sounds, tied about the waist, heating and deforming the human body? In view of this, a moderate-sized hoop is so much more comfortable and convenient that sensible women will not soon be induced to abandon them.

III.

Sea-Side and Watering-Place Toilettes.

While white muslin will take the lead in all kinds and styles of dress for the summer watering-places, grenadines will come next in favor, and, being suitable and genteel for any occasion, they recommend themselves to ladies who have no desire to be ultra in their dress. A novelty this season is the wide-meshed hernani, in all colors. Formerly it could only be purchased in black; now it is to be had in all the most delicate and desirable colors. These are always made up over a silk underskirt of the same color, and really form handsome dresses. It is a convenient dress for a lady to have away from home, easily slipped on at any time, and suitable for any time of day. A handsome way to trim them is in a Greek pattern, put on with any colored ribbon desired, or bands of velvet, of different widths, put on in waves. Folds of satin of the same shade of the dress make a nice trimming, or to have the satin one shade darker or one shade lighter than the dress is a favorite way of trimming.

IV.

Misses' Dresses.

I am besieged by letters for suggestions as to how to dress girls in their teens, neither children nor women. It perplexes very many mothers, as they are too old for children's fashions, and still look too fixed up in the grown-up fashions. Now they have fashions entirely for themselves, if their mother would only take time to hunt them up, or pay attention to my suggestions. The great thing about it is, don't dress them too much. Their own youthful beauty and freshness will set off a simple toilette and render them sufficiently charming. Their skirts should always be short enough to show their ankles, and their boots no shorter; too short dresses make a girl look awkward and ungainly, and too long a dress makes them prematurely old; just enough to show their boots, and no more, no less, is right; don't overload them with trimming. I will give a model, which is not expensive, and at the same time a perfectly elegant dress for a miss of that age. It can be modified according to the taste or purse of the wearer. And I must premise that black and white are not at all confined to morning, but, on the contrary, are one of the most fashionable of costumes. The dress of which I speak was composed of white tarletan; the skirt trimmed with six narrow flounces, each flounce edged with a row of tiny black velvet; the flounces were headed by a box-plaited ruching of tarleton; the little low-necked body was cut square on the shoulders (a very becoming style) ruched around and having a handsome Valenciennes lace, frilled in, with narrow velvet ribbon run through it and tied in a bow behind, with long ends. A bunch of pink-moss rosebuds on the skirt, another in the bosom, and a band of black velvet, fastened with a rosebud, for a headdress, formed as elegant and becoming a toilette as any mother would wish to see her darling appear in, either at a party or dancing-school exhibition.

To cut and make their own clothes should form a part of every woman's education. If ladies only knew how much they could save by cutting their own garments, they would adopt the plan at once. I think I make free to say that a lady cutting for herself can get her garment out of one-half that a dress-maker would take to furnish the same thing. Dress-makers cannot take time to plan out how to cut a thing in the most economical manner, but lay down their patterns, and cut without any regard to quantity; and coolly send back for more material, as if silk at $7 and $9 a yard was a mere trifle. To show you how lavish they are in this particular, I will tell you the actual experience of a friend of mine who wished to get a handsome spring mantle. She went to the large establishments and looked at handsome ones, just such as she liked; found a puffed butterfly pannier, and upper small sack, with handsome sash, the whole trimmed with meshes of satin, and edged with elegant thread lace, the price $200. Being the fortunate possessor of a great deal of elegant lace, she asked what would be the price of the garment without the lace, and was told $100. Seeing how simple the pattern was, and how easily she could make it herself, as all these houses keep their patterns for sale, she asked how much silk it would take to make it, and was told not less than nine yards. She went to another house with no better success, the prices being equally high, and the dress-maker not willing to take her order for less than eight yards of silk, so she concluded to buy the silk and pattern and see what she could do herself, and the result was she cut the same mantle out of four yards and a half, and, using her own lace, for $35 had a mantle valued at $200, and without the lace, $90; so you see, ladies, there is $60 left for other pretty things instead of being wasted on the mantle and dress-makers; and I know of many instances of a like kind where, by exercising a little ingenuity, the same effect could be produced at one-half the proposed cost.

V.

Fashions for Mourning.

For deep mourning bombazine is considered the most suitable material, though delaine and fine cashmere are much worn, as being cheaper. For summer wear there are innumerable materials of the grenadine family; but these must always be made over black. Black alpaca is a most suitable article for mourning, except for the very deepest kind of black, when its glossiness is objectionable. But nothing can supply its place as a traveling dress or "knock-about dress," where there is likely to be much dust, as it throws it off so easily. For a lighter kind of mourning plain black silk can be worn with propriety; but they should be of the kind styled "dead black," that is without gloss. Then come the different kinds of purples, grays, lilacs, lavenders and mixtures of black and white. For deep mourning, such as for a parent, husband, or any near relation, the trimming should be crape only. It is totally inadmissible to have much trimming in deep black. The plainer the dress is the more suitable. Black crape collars and sleeves, as well as crape bonnets and vail. Mourning is worn much longer at the South, and also much deeper, than at the North. In the South the putting on of mourning, not only for near friends but for remote kin, is adopted universally, and frequently the small children of a family being arrayed in it, which is never seen in the North. Dresses of heavy, dead-black silk, richly flounced with English crape, or, in some instances, completely covered with it, are the most elegant known in mourning. Bugle trimming and jet ornaments are worn profusely by people who think "black is black," and are not too particular as to its being mourning. Short round valls of black net, edged with three folds of crape, are much affected by young ladies. The regulation depth for the widow's vail is a yard and a half; never to be raised, for a single instant, during one year, on pain of being accused by every Mrs. Grundy in the neighborhood of looking for another husband. Mourning parasols are either all black, handle and all, or of black silk, large and elaborately scolloped, and lined with white or purple. Again, they are, when the time of grief is nearly expired, of the lighter varieties of checked black and white alpaca and pongee, and black cambric lined with cambric have this season been brought out, especially designed for seaside and country use. Handkerchiefs are still black-bordered, usually in broad black bands, of an inch or so in depth, on the inside, above a broad white hem. The styles of making dresses are the same as in colors, and trimmed according to the taste or grief of the wearer. Of late years physicians have interfered and vetoed, in many instances, young delicate persons from wearing heavy crape trimmings. The odor of the dye from heavy English crape, when accidentally wet, as many of us know, is decidedly unpleasant, and, moreover, decidedly injurious to inhalation as well. Apropos of this, Mme. Demorest, in her new book, the "Dressmaker," sensibly says on this subject (in speaking of the French): "I believe they never wear crape at all; and I cannot see how any one, living or dead, is the worse for it. In hot weather, to condemn widows to the use of heavy black crapes, is a mild form of suttee, and should, in common charity, be abolished." VASHTI.

SOCIAL MORALITY.

The Views of an English Writer.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

Among the more noticeable of recent publications in England is the volume of twenty-one lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge, by F. D. Maurice. These discourses deserve thoughtful consideration.

In European countries the Family stands for the unit of society—the starting point and the test of social development. According to its integrity or its corruption so is the State. When the Family is simple and pure, character is noble and the State powerful; when it is corrupt, man is so likewise, and the state declines. The peculiar political systems of Europe originate in the Family. The Roman empire is but an extension of the Latin family—the feudal system of the barbarian or German family modified by the Church. The glory of the Reformation is to have emancipated the Family from ecclesiastical rule. Let the student seize the thread of the Family in European history, and he will find a sure guide through a labyrinth of social puzzles. To use a physiological term, the Family in the Old World is the germ-cell of the community, apart from which no moral vitality exists.

In our land it seems to be otherwise. Our country is probably too new, too recently formed, to have crystalized a family type. There are many phenomena visible in our society to justify the assertion that the family is not the cell or unit of our social development. On contemplating, with us, the absence of the paternal authority and filial respect so noticeable in Europe, the want of marital sympathies other than those growing out of physical and material necessities; the early separation of parents and children, so destructive of the responsibility of progenitors; the sanctions of property, which allow people "to do as they please with their own;" the precocity and independence of girlhood, and the get-your-living theory in regard to boys; the license of manners; laws ensuring right, exclusive of duties; laxity of courts and legislatures in the matter of divorce and in other privileges; the growing desire to make sex a basis of political action; the strange fungi of Shakerism, Mormonism, and other communities dependent on the "dignity of labor," springing up like mushrooms on our teeming soil—all so many legal or social phenomena—one is satisfied that the Family,

"Where all with one consent in union move,"

is not the be-all and end-all of our social ambition, but rather the individual male and female, whose independent position it is an object to make as easy as possible. Perhaps this is all right, and in accordance with the law of evolution. We do not dispute or discuss the problem. It is sufficient to state that in our society, as compared with others, the phenomena seem to point to social principles differing from those hitherto potent in the severely disciplined communities of Europe. We will go so far, however, as to express a conviction that the exclusive development of the *ego*, politically or otherwise, is a moral impossibility, and that it involves disorder in the state akin to that produced by asceticism in the church.

MAURICE'S THEORY.

Any book, accordingly, which treats seriously of the moral order of things, we regard as a welcome visitant. Such a book is Mr. Maurice's "Social Morality," lately published in England. It comes apropos inasmuch as Mr. Buckle's assertion that there is nothing morally new under the sun, and Mr. Lecky's that man naturally possesses a moral sense, need some counter-irritant in minds disposed to accept absolutely the dicta of their eloquent pages. Mr. Maurice's aim is to root morality in a theological basis and not in statistics or in innate ideas; but in carrying it out he acknowledges obligations to and quotes the reasonings of, others who regard the subject from a different standpoint. On this account his work is specially instructive. His method is to show the growth of morality in the family, from which it expands into society, forming nations, and finally culminating in a universal brotherhood.

Mr. Maurice gives three divisions to his subject: Domestic morality, national morality, and universal morality. The first division treats of parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and masters and servants; the second of law, language, government and war, and the third of the various historical cycles of progress, known as empires and periods, down to the "new circumstances and old principles" characteristic of the modern era. The first division we like the best, because it is confined to the elements of the family and to principles born there, which, expanded into law, constitute the conditions of social order and of human progress. Mr. Maurice, for instance, shows the difference between Authority and Dominion, too often interchangeable conceptions. Authority issues from the filial relationship, from the Author of our being, and is humane; Dominion is the right over acres and live or dead stock, and is in a measure brutal. "I am related to a father, he is related to me;" dominion comes from a battle of physical forces. The paternal relationship "brings forth a manner in me. If the separate nature prevails over this relation there will in all cases be dominion but no authority, subjection but no obedience, brutality but no manners." Personal independence and over accumulation of property foster the growth of the feeling of dominion, and sap correspondingly respect for and capacity to maintain authority. The strength and freedom of Rome, he says, were due to paternal authority; paternal dominion, when the spirit of conquest obtained, when wealth was able to buy supporters, resulted in imperial tyranny.

THE MARITAL RELATION.

In the matter of husbands and wives marriage is held to be a primary institution of society. "The more we dwell on the impossibility of society existing without it the less we shall be inclined to resolve it into any brutal instincts or with any artificial arrangements." We do not quote in full his metaphysical analysis of the sentimental and legal aspects of wedlock, but simply one idea or two showing his notion of a moral standard. The sentimentalist bases marriage on attachment or choice, and therefore regards all bonds as hardships. "That the union may be perfect those who have formed it must be at liberty to dissolve it whenever they please." The lawgiver's view of marriage is that it is a neccessary condition on account of consequences flowing from promiscuity, and therefore sanctioned, because if not society would be subverted. One is based on feeling, as long as it lasts, and the other on animality legitimized for the sake of peace. Mr. Maurice says truly that it is a relation which is entered into voluntarily, and maintained on mutual trust. This trust is not impatient of law as a restraint, but welcomes law as a check upon the vagrant inclinations which undermine it.

FAMILY RELATIONS.

Under the head of Brothers and Sisters Mr. Maurice says a good deal about the influences proceeding from consanguinity, drawing his proofs mostly from antiquity. We think that to an Englishman the moral effects of this relationship must be most observable in the principle of primogeniture, which, whatever may be said against it, has in England, like the "dot" in France, been very instrumental in keeping up family life and in preserving its integrity. Repugnance to forms of government should not blind us to moral results due to the peculiar institutions they have fostered.

We do not follow Mr. Maurice through the other divisions of his work, for the reason that his argument in them is somewhat difficult of condensation, the field of history he travels over too broad; and, again, because we think that, like Buckle and Lecky, he is partially the slave of his method. The subject of morality, it must be noted, is not to be understood through analogies in which family terms are applied to nations, and again used to suggest a scheme of universal brotherhood. Moral life is a subject which no natural mirror can fully reflect, and which no theological Utopia can fully symbolize. The great value of Mr. Maurice's book, as in Buckle's History of Civilization, and Lecky's History of European Morality, is its suggestions. Apart from its intellectual merits again it excites our sympathies. There is a genial, earnest spirit about it, a spirit of toleration which, as we lay it down, we desire to disseminate. It is gratifying, moreover, in these days of light literature, to find a cultivated man producing a readable book on a subject requiring for its mastery the subtlest and wisest intellect, a book that paves the way for it, and makes the task easier.

☞ Small-pox is reported to be prevailing extensively in the suburban villages of Paris, which are inhabited principally by the washerwomen. For the week ending April 23d the deaths from this disease amounted to 132, and 118 and 102 for the two preceding weeks.

THE LASH IN ENGLAND.

Calcraft and the Cat-O'-Nine Tails.

[Translated for the Cincinnati Commercial from L'International.]

He received twenty-five lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails on his bare back.

His name was William Terry. His crime was to have waited for a lady in a deep house-door at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to have attempted to strangle her with his two hands. Dragging before the Police Court and thence before the criminal assizes of the Old Bailey, he had been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and to receive twenty-five lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails on his bare back.

Last week William Terry was taken from his cell to the flogging room, where were assembled the Governor of Newgate, a surgeon, two magistrates, several representatives of the press, and Calcraft, the executioner. They had taken us across a small garden surrounded by high walls, which were surmounted by short iron pikes, and adjoining, on one side, to the prison chappel. A very strong door led into a spacious room, where formerly convicts worked, but which is now used for flogging garroters.

The first thing which met our view here, as we entered the room, was a wooden instrument, whose lower part resembles a drum, and this wooden drum is surmounted by two arms in the shape of a cross. While we were examining this, the jailor entered the room, pushing before them the garroter Terry, who was naked to the waist.

Terry is only twenty-two years old. He is short and heavy-set, exceedingly muscular and strong. He is as pale as a corpse; large red spots appear on his deadly pale cheeks, his restless eye runs over the whole hall and fixes itself then in terror on the instrument of torture.

Calcraft approaches him. He is scarcely taller than the garroter; he still looks very strong and robust, although the contrary has been asserted in regard to him; his hand is, perhaps, trembling a little, but it still brandishes the terrible cat-o'-nine tails with much dexterity.

The executioner goes to work without uttering a word. He seizes Terry by the shoulders and pushes him toward the machine. The garroter starts back in terror, but each of the jailors seizes one of his arms and drag him a few steps forward.

We said before that the wooden instrument consisted of a sort of drum and a post with two horizontal arms.

The drum is divided into two equal parts, one of which, the front one, is movable and can be raised and lowered, while the other is fixed. As the top of the drum is pierced in the middle by two circular holes, the drum, upon being opened, divides these holes into "half-moons." Calcraft hurriedly pushes Terry into these "half-moons" so as to completely encase the legs of the convict in them. He then closes the drum so that the prisoner's legs are fastened in the holes as completely as the "lunette" of the guillotine holds the neck of a person whose head is to be cut off.

The ankles are likewise fastened in a lower bottom, which contains also two holes.

Terry tries to disengage his legs and wants to make a movement, but he feels that his limbs are fastened, as it were, in a vice. He utters a howl and struggles frantically, trying to push back with his hands the jailors and the executioner. The drum is surmounted by a post, which at the height of the shoulders contains two horizontal arms pierced with two holes that are destined to hold the wrists of the criminal as in a vice. Terry, notwithstanding his desperate efforts, soon is utterly unable to move his legs and arms, and his back is now ready for the flogging.

Calcraft takes from the hands of one of the jailors the terrible cat-o'nine tails with its many knots, and waits.

The magistrates consult one another with their eyes, and one of them, making a sign with his hand, says:

"Begin!"

The executioner puts forward his left foot, throws his body back, and almost at the same moment the whip falls vertically down on the back of the victim.

A dull, prolonged cry, in which betrays itself as much impotent rage as pain, issues from the garroter's breast. His cry has not yet died away on his lips when a second stroke enters the same place as the first.

A shudder causes Ferry's forehead, as it were, to undulate; he utters a roar, like a wild beast, and commences shaking the machine frantically. The cat whistles again through the air, and seems to bury itself in the victim's flesh. A single bloody stripe appears on the lower part of Terry's back.

Until then the intense pain had wrested from the bandit only inarticulate sounds, but at the fourth stroke it vented itself in panting phrases.

"O God! O God! Strike me on the shoulders!" cried Terry struggling violently, and foaming at the mouth.

Calcraft pays no attention to his supplications and his whip falls with more force than ever upon the lower part of the back of the wetched man. For a moment it seems as though Terry will really succeed in breaking the machine that holds him.

"O God! O God!" he howls out; "he burns me! Oh! have pity on me! He breaks my body in two! Oh, have pity on me, and I will pray for you! O God! He kills me!—he burns me!"

This torture wrests such terrible cries from the victim that the surgeon makes a sign. Calcraft draws two steps back. The doctor approaches Terry, whose eyes seem ready to burst from his head, and who trembles all over violently; he felt his pulse, and then turns to the executioner, saying:

"There is not the slightest danger, go on!"

Calcraft goes again to work. The repose of a few seconds has restored to his arm its strength and vigor. The cat whistled through the air and falls down on Terry's back. Now several bloody stripes appear on the lower part of his back. Every kiss of the instrument of torture tears out a shred of flesh.

Terry presents a horrible spectacle. His face is dreadfully contracted; foam covers his lips and his eyes are bloodshot; he almost lacerates his wrists and ankles in making desperate efforts to disengage his limbs. Now he throws his head back, uttering unearthly yells and shrieks; now he bruises his head in striking it against the wooden post; and now he bites his teeth into his arm!

Calcraft, on his part, is always calm and grave; his arm rises and falls with the regularity of a clock.

At the twentieth stroke, Terry has reached the last paroxysm of despair. His sufferings vent themselves in howls such as few human beings will utter. His skin is torn at every stroke like paper too much saturated with water. The thongs of the cat—horrible to say—stick together, and Calcraft is obliged from time to time to pass them through his fingers in order to remove the clots of blood from them.

At the twenty-fifth stroke Terry feels nothing or almost nothing more.

Calcraft, who seems to have taken pleasure in this task, raises his hand again when the magistrate calls out to him, "stop!"

Terry is drawn out of the machine; he falls like a corpse into the arms of the jailors, who hurriedly remove him to the hospital.

The machine is enclosed again; Calcraft gives back to the authorities the cat-o'nine-tails, and human justice is satisfied,

Fat Contributor "Personals."

[From the Cincinnati Press.]

Will the lady in the clipper-built sack with moire antique spectacles, who bowed to a gentleman for a hand-express on Fourth street yesterday afternoon, please send her address to ADORER.

If the gentleman who refused to lend me five dollars will repent and hand it in before 2 P. M. all will be forgiven, and no questions asked YUBE.

PET—I cannot come to you but you can come to me. I am in the Work-house. RUBE.

If a lady remembers being bowed to by a gentleman standing on his head on the top of the Custom-house flag-stag yesterday will she grant an interview? *

THIRD-STREET CAR—Two ladies in billiard-cloth walking suits with paniers of home-made carpeting. Will the one for whom I threw a double somersault, in depositing her ticket in the box, lend me half a dollar? JEHU.

Does a lady in bronze gaiters and a green umbrella, who rode down Central avenue this morning on a dray, remember a gentleman lying in the gutter who waved his cravat to her? Can he hope for her acquaintance? Y. NOT

If the gentleman who wanted to whisper his love to me at the park last night will come down to the boiler shop during working hours, he will hear something to his advantage. LOU.

BABLE—Come back; I am patient; the other fellow's money is all gone. SIS.

Will the lady all broken out with the small-pox, whom I met in the park last evening, grant me an interview? LON.

AUGUST 6—It is impossible. The boot-jack thwarts the padlock. When evetroughs go arm in arm with kite-tails then the weasel draws no pension. Waxed ends and cream jelly. SHOO.

☞ The Prussian needle-gun has been improved by altering the mechanism, so as to simplify the loading and increase the force and range of the ball. These improvements have been sanctioned by the King of Prussia, and between two and three million rifles in possession of the government are to be remodelled.

CAPTAIN MUSTERS' WIDOW.

CHAPTER I.

MRS. CHAFFERTON.

The scene, Ryde pier; the month, August; the time, a little after noon; the weather, hot—very hot indeed.

Ryde was at the height of the regatta week, and full to overflowing. The London season had died a natural death, the Goodwood week had come and gone, and fashionable humanity in general was endeavoring to repair its exhausted system with breezes that blew fresh and sweet over the waters of the Solent. The multicolored awning was stretched across the pier-head, and every available seat was occupied with groups of various descriptions. Flirtation!—why, it was the genius of the hour and the place. Diplomatic mothers had to keep an exceedingly vigilant look-out after the movement of their daughters, and daughters exhibited a strange perverseness in encouraging the most ineligible of the swains that hovered about them. As for nautical costumes, they were there of every conceivable varity; whether worn by yachtsmen or yachtswomen, potential or actual. Gossip there was in plenty, and of scandal not a little. There were groups of gentlemen conspicuous in their closely-fitting suits of blue—regular *habitues* of the place, season after season, and members of the Royal Victoria Club, who were perfect walking encylopedias of information as to the antecedents, prospects, and what not of every person who made his or her appearance, passing their running commentaries of criticism on the well-dressed crowd in front of them, and pointing out to each other the heroines of the newest flirtations, or the victims of the latest marriage.

"Gad!" said one of these gentlemen, "there she comes! I shall go and pay my addresses." And the speaker, leaving his companions, strolled up to where two ladies were walking together, and evidently attracting the while no ordinary share of attention.

Captain Musters—this was the name of the Royal Victoria yachtsman in question—had already joined the pair, and was by this time promenading with them up and down the pier-head.

"Musters seems uncommonly sweet in that direction," remarked one of the friends whom that gentleman had recently quitted, "and Mrs. Chafferton certainly seems to let him have his swing. By-the-by, do any of you exactly know who this same Mrs. Chafferton is?"

That was precisely the question which for the last fortnight Ryde—fashionable Ryde—generally had been puzzling itself with asking, and vainly endvadoring to answer with any degree of satisfaction to itself. Replies, indeed, after a manner, were given in plenty, but they none of them conveyed the desired information. For instance, if you had inquired of the male portion of society at the gay little Isle of Wright watering-place who Mrs. Chafferton was, you would have been told that she was an uncommonly nice sort of woman, that she had a very charming little villa, that she was capital fun and excellent company, and that was quite enough to know. And you, on the other hand, extended your interrogations to the feminine section of Hyde visitors, you would have listened to a very different style of remarks. Mrs. Chafferton's popularity with her own sex stood, as is generally the case, in precisely an inverse ratio to her popularity with the sex that was not her own. When Mrs. Chafferton's name was mentioned, mammas shook their heads, and daughters looked as if they meant mischief.

That Mrs. Chafferton had some little time since passed the heydey of bloom and youth was indisputable. She was not, indeed, of the exact age at which her feminine detractors were in the habit of putting her down, but she stood in much the same relation to the blushing maiden of eighteen that the well-developed flower does to the timidly-shrinking rose-bud. Her enemies said she painted; this was probably untrue. Still there was a bright, lustrous tint on Mrs. Chafferton's cheeks which showed that nature had employed on them her richest and ripest colors. Her dress, though examined from every conceivable point of view, was proof against criticism. No doubt Mrs. Chafferton's costume was a little fast, but it was of the very best style of fastness; and great was the jealously provoked among the fair occupants of Ryde pier by the multitude of suits in which she used to make her appearance.

"By George!" said little Fuzzle, of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, quartered at Gosport, who used to come over the Ryde pier every band-day for the express purpose of enjoying Mrs. Chafferton's society, "she's something like a woman! Hang it! you can really talk to her. She's got something to say for herself. Upon my soul, I hate girls. Give me a widow on the other side of thirty, if you want to escape being bored."

Not that there were any very pronounced signs of widowhood in Mrs. Chafferton's dress; she had decidedly arrived at the stage of mitigated or totally extinct afflicten, and as you looked at her on this particular morning, walking with Captain Musters, in her neat white and mauve yatching suit, you would have said that grief for a departed husband was the last thing that lay heavy upon her heart. Who the departed Chafferton was no person at Ryde seemed to know. Mrs. Chafferton never dwelt upon the virtues of her former spouse, or even mentioned his name, not even to Captain Musters in her most communicative moments. It was concluded that this lamented gentleman must have been a man of means, for the villa which Mrs. Chafferton had taken was expensive, and the style in which the lady lived was considerable. Children she had none. Miss Blythe was her only companion, a young lady of a happy, volatile disposition, in whose welfare Mrs. Chafferton seemed to take considerable interest. Meanwhile Captain Musters was devoting his whole attention to Mrs. Chafferton, and was evidently in high favor with that lady.

"I am really surprised," said Mrs. Howsell to her next-door neighbor, "that Captain Musters should have the countenance to go on in such a fashion with that widow, who, goodness only knows how, has made her way so quickly here."

"Widow, indeed," responded Mr. Howsell's friend; "I don,t believe she's any more a widow than you or I. My firm opinion, my dear Mrs. Howsell, is that she has left her husband, and that Mr. Chafferton has been fortunate enough to secure a separation from her. Depend upon it, there's something very odd about the whole affair."

CHAPTER II.

L'HOMME PROPOSE.

It was the night of the regatta ball at Ryde. The Victoria Club House had been turned inside out, upside down, and what not else, to receive its company. The balcony, by means of an improvised outer wall of cocoa-nut matting, was metamorphosed into a very effective colonnade, and the ordinary club dining-room was a remarkably successful supper-room. As for the little apartment dedicated to whist, it figured as a conservatory, sacred for the nonce to the purposes of flirtation and retirement. Everything was passing off with the utmost success; and everybody who was anybody was at the ball, Mrs. Chafferton, of course, among the number.

Mrs. Chafferton had determined to make the occasion one of signal triumph. She was dressed in a style so appropriate as to be artistic.

"Well, Laura," had been the lady's words to Miss Blythe, as the mutually criticized each other's toilet before stepping into the brougham which was to drive them to the ball-room, "do you think I shall do? Shall I or shall I not effect the conquest of Capt. Musters' heart?"

"My dear," replied Miss Blythe, "you look perfect; but how cruel you are to trifle with Captain Musters' affections in this way!"

"Never mind, Laura, when I give him up—if I do give him up—you shall enjoy a monopoly of his homage if you will; he is as easy to lead as a child, and you will find him in excellent training I promise you."

As for the hero of these comments, he had thought a good deal of Mrs. Chafferton since the morning when we first saw him escorting her up and down the pier. The fact of the matter was, that the Captain was perfectly willing to allow the acquaintance to be something more than a mere passing flirtation, if he could induce Mrs. Chafferton to take the same view of the case. Captain Musters had ascertained to his own satisfaction that the widow's income was considerable, and a considerable income was precisely the thing for which he was on the lookout just now. And indeed there was no doubt about it, Mrs. Chafferton was an uncommonly jolly sort of woman. People said she was fast. Well, was that not a great deal better than your bread-and-butter misses, who were scarcely capable of looking you in the face without a blush and a shudder? The Captain had arrived at that period of his existence when innocence and ignorance failed to possess any charms for him, and when, as a matter of fact, ladies of the Mrs. Chafferton stamp decidedly did. As for the stories which he had heard whispered about the lady, our friend was not of a particularly sensitive turn of mind, and he cared nothing for them. He was quite willing to take Mrs. Chafferton for what she was: a very agreeable woman, and a widow of well-established fortune; he asked no more.

"Deuced moderate of you, I call it," said his friend, Mr. Percival Graves, to whom the Captain had revealed his sentiments. "Not quite certain, though, whether you will find it quite as easy to go in and win as you seem to think."

"By George!" said the Captain, thinking of an extremely significant interchange of hand pressures only the other night on the pier, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll bet you an even pony that in six months' time Mrs. Chafferton is Mrs. Musters."

"Done!" said Mr. Graves, with imperturbable coolness booking the bet; "and I shall be deuced glad to lose the money if you win such a stake, old boy."

"Now, Laura," remarked Mrs. Chafferton to her friend shortly before the brougham deposited them at the ball-room door, "mark me: see if Capt. Musters doesn't put his foot in it to-night."

From which it may be inferred that if the Captain was anxious to find an opportunity of breathing forth his passion in the ear of the blooming widow, the blooming widow was perfectly willing to give it him. There was no doubt about it, Mrs. Chafferton was a flirt by nature; she flirted for the fun of it the occupation imparted to her a delightful consciousness of her own power, and she gloried in its display. That evening she showed to great advantage. Her figure was admirably set off by her dress, "cut shamefully low," said jealous mammas; but this was, of course, fancy, and the manner in which Mrs. Chafferton comported herself when subjected to the close and not very friendly criticism of which she knew she was running the gauntlet, gave proof of diplomatic powers worthy of a Talleyrand or a Metternich.

"By Jove!" said Baptain Musters to his friend, Mrs. Graves, "there is no doubt about it, she's an uncommonly stylish woman."

"How that Mrs. Chafferton is setting her cap at Captain Musters!" was the verdict of ball-room opinion generally that night. "I declare she has waltzed three times with him consecutively. I wonder she does not see in what very ill-taste it is for a woman of her age to have so many round dances as she does."

Even if Mrs. Chafferton had heard any of these comments she would have been wholly heedless of them, for it was not her nature to be effected in any way, good, bad, or indifferent, by the opinions which her doings elicited.

Mention has already been made of a certain apartment originally designed as a whist room, but devoted for the special purposes of that evening to a conservatory. It was lavishly supplied with shrubs of every kind, rare exotics and tropical flowers. There were extemporaneous fountains, with their attendant naiads in their accustomed attire. You might sit at the further end of this delightful retreat and, visible to none, hear the strains of music and the buzz of the dancers, mellowed by distance till they seemed like the sounds of a dream. In a word, the surroundings of the place, the fragrant air, the leafy seclusion, and what else, were above everything calculated to provoke flirtation and inspire sentiment.

It was hither that Captain Musters and Mrs. Chafferton had strayed in the intervals of the dance. The Captain had suggested a change of atmosphere, and the widow—"Musters' widow," as she was now generally called—had slipped her arm into his, and, looking up into his face with a look that was absolutely killing, readily assented.

Even had the Captain been a nervous man, Mrs. Chafferton was just the sort of lady to put him at his ease in a very short space of time; but a nervous man was preeminently what the Captain was not. Indeed, it may be questioned whether of the gentleman present that evening any one ranked higher in his own estimation than Captain Musters.

"By George!" was the mental soliloquy of the Captain—who, it must be confessed, was by no means a bad-looking man, and whose years were something less than forty—as he had seen himself reflected in the glass that evening on the completion of his dress—"By George! I rather flatter myself that my pony with Graves is pretty safe."

Mrs. Chafferton took occasion to remark that a very fine cactus plant immediately in front of them came from her garden, and was lent by her for the occasion. This naturally paved the way for a compliment from Captain Musters on the extreme beauty of the grounds and gardens belonging to London House, Mrs. Chafferton's residence.

"Yes," said Captain Musters' widow, "it is a pretty place enough; only I assure you I find it horribly dull sometimes. You see, one is not accustomed to being always alone, and though Laura—Miss Blythe, I mean—is everything that is nice and charming, yet there are moments when one"—And here Mrs. Chafferton gave an eloquent sigh, and looked earnestly into Captain Musters' face.

"By jingo," thought the Captain to himself, "if this is not encouragement I should like to know what is."

An interval of silence ensued. Captain Musters was thinking as to the best way of putting the question which he desired to ask. By a curious coincidence, the left hand of this gentleman—the right was placed immediately behind Mrs. Chafferton on the back of the bench on which they were sitting—found its way to the lady's fan; next it touched Mrs. Chafferton's little finger, which was idly toying with the fashionable device for the manufacture of artificial coolness; and the next thing was that the Captain gently took in his the whole hand of his fair companion. Mrs. Chafferton offered no resistance.

"Why do you hold my hand, Captain Musters?" asked the lady. "Supposing some of these good people in the ball-room were to see you, what do you think they would say?"

The Captain was growing excited.

"Oh, Julia! let me tell you all I have to say!" burst forth our friend; he had ascertained from Miss Blythe's mode of addressing Mrs. Chafferton what the Christian name of "his widow" was—"Oh, Julia!"

"Hush, Captain Musters," interrupted Mrs. Chafferton; "see, here are Mr. Graves and Miss Blythe coming to disturb us. Too bad, isn't it! But call on me about lunch-time to-morrow, and you shall tell me all you have to say then, if you will, I promise you."

Mr. Graves and Miss Blythe assuredly were coming, and the faces of both wore a curiously amused look when they came up.

"We want you to be our *vis-a-vis* in the Lancers, which they are just now forming," said Miss Blythe.

As for Captain Musters, he seemed for the remainder of the evening to tread upon air. His opportunity had come, and he had taken advantage of it. Had he not as good as won his "fair widow now?", and, as the Captain reflected upon the little episode in the improvised conservatory, he felt disposed to wave his handkerchief, and raise the cry of *Io triumphe.*

"By Jove!" thought Musters, more than once over his Havana, which he smoked before turning in, "how uncommonly cool these widows are! By Gad! she asked me to come and propose to her to-morrow—that's to-day—just as easily as she might have asked me what day of the month it was."

CHAPTER III.

MAIS NON DISPOSE.

It was the morning after the ball. That the dissipation over-night had been prolonged till that period at which, in accordance with the customary laws of nature, "daylight doth appear," seemed to have made no difference with society at Ryde. Young ladies were up as early as usual, without the least trace about them of unduly abbreviated slumber; and as for the gentlemen, sleep apparently was one of the last things which they required.

As for Captain Muster, he strolled out on the pier after his breakfast, but he met neither Mrs. Chafferton nor Miss Blythe, while neither was his friend, Mr. Graves, anywhere to be seen.

It must be confessed that Captain Musters wandered about somewhat uneasily till noon had struck. To be sure, the prospect seemed promising enough. He might indeed consider that the affair was as good as settled already. Mrs. Chafferton would scarcely have asked him to come and tell her all he had to say unless she was disposed to listen to it favorably. The consequence was that the Captain felt justified in commencing already to draw a very pretty picture of the future which awaited him. How much exactly Mrs. Chafferton had, he did not quite know; it was, undoubtedly, something considerable, and enough to keep him going in a very snug manner. Captain Musters deliberated with himself whether he would or would not keep on London House. On the whole, he thought he would; then he would certainly have a little box in Scotland, and he had absolutely set his heart upon one of those little bijou houses in St James' Square. It was a delightful prospect, certainly, and for the ninety-ninth time that morning the Captain congratulated himself on his luck.

Twelve-thirty, and Captain Musters thought he would stroll in the direction of London House. One o'clock had not sounded when he knocked at Mrs. Chafferton's front door. "Mrs. Chafferton?" "Yes—Mrs. Chafferton was in;" and the trim little maid-servant conducted him along the rambling passage which led into the delicious drawing-room.

Yes, there sat Mrs. Chafferton, looking more charming than ever in her perfectly-fitting morning dress; but she was not alone. On the ottoman, at the other end of the table, was a gentleman who seemed perfectly at home, of not a very impressive appearance, and of, say fifty years of age. At the mention of Captain Musters' name he rose from his place, and, without the slightest ceremony in the way of introduction, heartily shook hands with the astonished visitor.

"Very glad to see you, sir!"

To which comment Captain Musters, though why he did not know, returned the reply that he—the unknown—was very kind.

Mrs. Chafferton discussed the ball of last night. Captain Musters anathematized the presence of Mrs. Chafferton's visitor. Who on earth could he be? Mrs. Chafferton was on very easy and intimate terms with him.

"Very pleasant," remarked this mysterious gentleman, "to get out of town, especially at this period of the year."

Captain Musters rejoined that he had an idea that no person was in town just now. The unknown walked up to the window, and, looking out upon the garden, commented on the beauty of the place.

"On my word, Julia," he said, turning to Mrs. Chafferton, "I think you've done uncommonly well."

"Julia!" Then this creature was a relation—a brother—a something of that sort," reflected Captain Musters to himself. Meanwhile, the object of the gallant gentleman's passion chatted on in the most tantalizing manner on any small matters that turned uppermost. Well, the Captain supposed that on the principle that all things come to those who wait, the opportunity which he sought would come also—after lunch, perhaps, when this objectionable relative, whoever he might be, might be expected temporarily to disappear.

A knock at the door: Mr. Graves was announced; and presently Miss Blythe entered the room. Another knock, and the company were informed that "lunch was waiting."

"Now, Captain Musters," remarked the gentleman who had greeted the gallant officer so cordially on his arrival, "will you kindly give your arm to my wife!" And Mrs. Chafferton, with a smile on her face, quickly slid her hand through the arm of the astonished Musters.

What in the name of all that was rational meant this absurd masquerade? "His wife!" Why, but she was to have been Musters"; and had he not come hither for the express purpose of asking her to be so?

"I told you, Captain Musters, that you should tell me your story to-day, if you felt disposed to do so, when you were here," whispered Mrs. Chafferton into his ear, and the whisper was followed by a little low laugh; but before the captain had time to reply the company entered the dining-room, and Musters, like a man in dream, found himself seated in his place.

And a dream it assuredly seemed. There was the stranger at the bottom of the table, making city jokes, and full of commercial pleasantries. An importation from the Stock Exchange, that was very obvious. Opposite him sat Mr. Graves and Miss Blythe, both exceedingly amused about something.

"Well, Mr. Chafferton," said the young lady, "I hope you have got through the business which detained you in London, and are going to give yourself a good long holiday now."

"By Jove!" muttered the Captain, as he grodually became alive to the true facts of case; "sold again! How on earth did the woman manage to pass as a widow?"

To say that our friend enjoyed his meal, or that he was free from a considerable amount of mental agitation, would be to say what would scarcely be credited. Who on earth could have suspected the thing? And inwardly debating the question, Captain Musters rose from the table as soon as he well could, pleading an engagement.

"I thought, Captain Musters," remarked Mrs. Chafferton, "you were to keep this afternoon open?"

When the Captain reached the Victoria Club, he threw himself into a chair, lit a cigar, and consulted "Bradshaw" apropos of the trains to London. He had an unpleasant suspicion that the joke of which he had been the victim would be pretty generally known in Ryde by the morrow, and he did not care about being on the spot.

"Confound her! who on earth was to know," soliloquized the Captain, "that she was not a widow? She had all the ways of one. Well, she has hoodwinked a great many people besides me, that's a comfort."

While Captain Musters was revolving these things, Mr. Graves entered the room. They were alone.

"How about the bet, old man, eh?" was Mr. Graves' inquiry. "Too bad, isn't it?"

But the Captain did not look pleasant, and hinted that he was not going to stand chaff.

"Here's a letter for you, by-the-by, from the fair and false one," and Graves threw a *billet-doux* down upon the table. It ran as follows:

DEAR CAPTAIN MUSTERS: I am afraid you are terribly angry with me, and I think I deserve it. Somehow or other, because my husband had to stay behind me in London every one here put me down as a widow. There was no particular reason why I should dispel the illusion. It gave me a grate deal more freedom than a true appreciation of the facts of the case would have perhaps allowed me, and freedom is my passion. I own I was wrong; at the same time I don't think it was more than a case of diamond cut diamond. Well, I have confessed my penitence—will you foregive me? And if there is any moral to be drawn from what has occurred, it is—if you wish to marry a widow, be sure to ascertain that she is one before you propose. I shall always be glad to see you, and you may be quite sure that the little *contretemps* which has taken place will never be mentioned by me. Yours, very sincerely,

JULIA CHAFFERTON.

This was all; and, as Captain Musters folded up the note and put it in his pocket, he vowed that, in spite of the trick that had been played on him, Mrs. Chafferton was a very favorable specimen of her sex. Meanwhile the Captain has not, so far as we know, endeavored to secure for himself the affections of another widow.

A PEN PICTURE.

"O Robert—toi que j'aime."

I.

There is a picture hanging in my room;
A picture of a man with gracious air—
A poet's face, with eyes of dusky gloom,
With curling beard, and fair and curling hair.
The mouth is tender, and the curving lips
Seem shaped to speak such words as lovers learn
Most silly—lips whence a love word slips
Melodiously, but leaves them shut and stern.
Ah, Robert, Robert!—not one-half the grace
Of your great heart shows in your pictured face.

II.

A pictured face! It was a little thing
To give away, but it is much to keep.
What ghosts of hope, what memories round it cling,
What bright thoughts, faded, like dreams lost in sleep.
Ay, Robert's face! I look at it until
My heart fills up with sadness, doubt and fear,
That it can keep, beneath my gaze, so still,
Making no sign of joy that I am near.
Ah, Robert, Robert!—in the days of old
Your look was not so passionless and cold.

III.

A pictured face!—a silent, painted face
That never changes. Evermore the same
From day to day; no lighting up, no trace
Of passionate triumph, no despair, no blame.
And this is all that's left—dust, ashes, tears—
Of love whose harvests were not gathered in;
A shadow, sterile as the coming years,
And comfortless as the past years have been.
Ah, Robert, Robert!—had we never met;
Or could I die, and so all griefs forget.

[Frou-Frou in N. Y. Citizen.

THE CONVICT OF TOULOUSE.

On the 14th of October, 1850, the moon shone brightly on the prison of Toulouse, softening with its mellow light the hard outline of the gloomy walls. It was bitterly cold; one of those sharp frosty nights that gives us a foretaste of the coming winter, and that even in the south of sunny France makes us shudder with satisfaction as from the warmth of our beds we hear the wind whistling without. The whole town seemed buried in sleep; not a soul was stirring save the guard, who paced now and again in front of the massive gateway. Clear and distinct through the midnight air were heard at intervals the silvery tones of many a clock as they struck the hours of the coming day. The prison was full to overflowing that night; crammed with the *elite* of the Faubourg St. Antoine just arrived from Paris on their way to Cayenne. Jules Renette was one of the number; Jules Renette, who but four short months before had been the hope and prop of his father's house, and now a convicted felon at the galleys of Toulouse. There he sat alone in his small damp cell, haggard, cold, and numbed, motionless in his despair. It was not that he cared for life, or dreaded the prospect before him; he could have borne that with manly courage, for Jules Renette was a courageous man. But the past dragged him heavily down, and wrung his very soul within him; the memory of the happy home he had left, and the crime he had committed. In one mad hour of youthful folly he had thrown away the chances of a life-time and blasted forever the hopes of his family. Maddened with such thoughts as these, he determined to make one struggle for liberty. Fortune favored the attempt. The cell into which he had been thrown had long been disused, and the iron bars of the window, worn with the rust of centuries, offered but a feeble resistance to the efforts of a strong and desperate man. He burst the bars, and, leaping a dizzy height to the ground, escaped, wounded and bleeding, but still alive and free, to the open country. His first thought was of his home, the happy home of his boyhood, ten miles away on the banks of the Garonne. Pursuit when the morning came he knew was certain. Lame and bruised in every limb, he could hardly drag himself along; but the desire to see once more his father and mother, to know their state, and to receive their forgiveness, overcame all obstacles. He turned his face homewards. Through the weary hours of the night he toiled on, wishing for the day, yet dreading its arrival, yearning for the first view of his old familiar haunts, yet afraid to be there lest the bloodhounds of the law should be there before him.

Day at last broke and found him, faint and exhausted, two miles yet from home; he stopped at a cottage and begged something to eat, and concealment while he rested awhile. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. Four little children sat trembling in a corner, their mother beside them weeping and tearing her hair, and the father, an old man of seventy years, was walking the floor in agony. The room itself presented the appearance of the most abject poverty; no fire was lighted in the stove. The window, almost destitute of glass, its broken apertures vainly stopped up with tattered rags, afforded no protection against the keen wind that swept ruthlessly through the chamber. Two or three broken chairs, an old table, and something that looked as if it had in better days been a bed stretched on the bare floor; these were the only articles of furniture. A few toys—an old doll headless and armless, a wooden horse that, once grand with paint and leather, had been the children's great joy, a broken top, and other tokens of happier days—lay scattered around.

The convict, touched with pity, inquired the cause of such distress. The father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors because they could not pay their rent.

"You see me driven to despair," he said; "my wife and little ones without food or shelter, and I without means to provide them any."

Jules listened to the sad tale with tears of sympathy. He thought of his father's house, but two short miles away—he though of once more clasping to his bosom the dear ones at home, his aged parents, his brothers and sisters, all so deeply wronged, so fondly loved. He thought of liberty so lately gained, of the prison and the cold damp cell. All these thoughts flashed for a moment through his brain, and then with calm and steady voice he said, "Grieve not, my friends; I will give you means. I have just escaped from the galleys at Toulouse. Whosoever secures and takes me back is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your rent amount to?"

"Forty francs," replied the father.

"Well," said Renette, "put a cord round my body. I will follow you to the city; they will recognise me, and you will get your fifty francs."

"No, never!" exclaimed the astonished listener; "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base an act."

"You waste precious time," replied Renette. "If you take me not, I will return myself; my pursuers are close on my track; if you go not with me, I will save them the trouble of farther search."

The struggle was long between them; but at last the old man yielded, and taking his preserver by the arm he led him to the city.

High up in the heavens the sun was shining, hot and sultry, as the aged father with tottering steps led his stalwart captive up the avenue that led to the court-house at Toulouse. The idle passer-by gazed with curiosity at the spectacle, and laughed heartily at such an incongruous couple. The old man, with one hand supporting his feeble limbs by a stick, with the other holding the rope that was fastened round the body of his companion, looked more like a captured felon than the man he was leading. Jules Renette, heedless of all around him, was walking slowly by his side, calm and selfpossessed; he was trying to forget the past, with all its tender recollections, the present with all the suffering; and to fix his thoughts on that future happy day when, disencumbered of the chains that bind it down to earth, his spirit would escape to the land where all are free.

They stood before the mayor—the old man with trembling voice claimed the reward for the capture of the convict. The mayor was incredulous; he refused to believe a story that so ill coincided with the appearance of the parties concerned; but Renette calmly confirmed the statement of his captor. He offered proofs of identity that could not be gainsaid, and, on the evening of the day on which he had effected his escape, entered once more the prison of Toulouse.

The moon shone cold and bright on the outer walls that night, painting in clear outline their deep shadows on the moat below. Once more the warder paced his dreary round, once more the chimes resounded clear and silvery in the frosty air, and once more Toulouse slept in calm and deep repose.

Jules Renette also slept, calm and peaceful, in his cold-damp cell. A few struggling beams of light forced their way through the narrow window, and shone for a moment on his wasted face. He was at rest now. Two great battles had been fought that day; the one for freedom and the other for peace. The struggle for freedom had ended, and he was once more a slave; the struggle for peace was over and he was at peace. The captured felon slept, but not so his captor. The old man had got his fifty francs, but the money burnt his fingers like molten lead. Restless he tossed on his bed, and sought in vain for repose. His crime lay heavy on his mind. To his fevered brain the sin of Judas was hardly worse. Had he not sold his preserver for a base reward? The money he had longed for was now hateful to him, and in his agony he cursed the chance that had thrown it in his way. He longed for the morning light, that he might return his ill-got spoils and unload his burdened mind. last.

The morning came at last. He sought out the mayor at his private residence, and throwing down the bag of francs related with tearful eyes and tremulous voice the events of the previous day. The mayor's compassion was aroused. He repaid the fifty francs from his own purse, and immediately reported the noble conduct of the prisoner to the minister at Paris. Renette was pardoned; and once more, as the sun shone high in the heavens, he walked through the streets of Toulouse, not now a convict in search of a prison, but a free man, on his way back to the happy home of his boyhood.

This is a true story, an incident of real life. I have only drawn on my imagination for those thoughts which must necessarily have been passing through the mind of the hero of our tale on this eventful day of his life.

CARILLONS.

The Chimes of the Great Cathedr —How They are Rung.

[From Cassell's (English) Magazine.]

We venture to say that, although there are several carillons (unused for the most part) in different parts of England, there are a good many people who do not know precisely what is meant by a carillon—a friend of ours suggested, the other day, "a sort of carriage." But in Belgium, "the classic land of bells," the carillon is a national institution. A carillon consists of an octave or more of bells, capable of playing tunes with variations of all sorts, either by machienry alone, or by a professional man called a *carilloneur*, who plays upon a key-board connected by wires with the bells. Every town in Belgium has its carillon and *carilloneur*.

On feast days the town people always expect a special performance on the bells, and then the carilloneur is often listened to by an audience of many thousand, reaching over several miles, the greater number of whom are at least as critical about the quality of the entertainment as our enlightened countrymen who flock to hear the ballad concerts of the period. Up in a little, dark room in the tower sits the player. Sometimes it is in the tower of a noble cathedral, as at Antwerp and Mechlin; sometimes it it an old civic belfry, as at Bruges and Tournay. The key-board is not made of ivory, but consists of two rows of perhaps 40 or 50 pegs, corresponding to 40 or 50 bells, tuned in perfect scales. Besides the pegs there is a row of pedals, generally connected with the biggest bells. These are struck with the feet, and correspond to the pedal pipes of an organ. The bells themselves are hung high over head in the tower. They are of all sizes, and frequently of all ages. The biggest will often be large enough for two or three people to stand upright inside them, while the smallest can always be lifted by the hand. The oldest may have been manufactured when Edward the Third was reigning in England, whilst the last, with its burnished surface and sharply cut devices, may have been turned out by the great Belgian bell-founder, Severin Tan Aerschedr, yesterday. In carillon playing, the bell is not struck by a clapper, but always by a heavy hammer upon the outside. The hammer is worked by the wire from the keyboard, and drops upon the bell just as the hammer of a pianoforte falls upon the wire. Thus a cathedral tower is changed into a vast case containing a musical instrument capable of making music for a whole city.

At the appointed time the carilloneur, very lightly clothed, with his fists carefully protected with thick leathern gloves, and the sleeves turned up to the elbows, takes his seat at the key-board. After smiting a few of the pegs, by way of prelude, he begins the preformance. His fists and feet soon deal with his colossal instrument after a wonderful fashion. He begins by a simple accompaniment, putting down a deep pedal bell here and there, which resounds through several bars, whilst an air is being played on the smaller treble bells. Attentive listeners all over the town are eagerly waiting for the first variation; and as the variations succeed each other the skill of the performer is more and more severely tried. No one who has not seen and heard carillon music would believe the complicated passages that can be performed on this unwieldy instrument. The talent and taste for carillons is a little dying out, even in Belgium; but in the last century, when music was less easily obtained by the people, this essentially popular form, this music for the million, was carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection. The music of Van den Gheyn is still extant in manuscript at Louvain. A few exquisite fragments have been printed and published by the Chevalier Van Elewyck, and can be played on the piano forte or organ with considerable effect. There are, however, few carilloneurs now living capable of playing this music upon the bells. The effect must indeed have been exceedingly grand; for, in every sense of the word, this bell-music resembles the finest inspirations of Bach and Handel, and is written in the style of their occasional preludes for the organ, and suits for the harpsichord. But Van den Gheyn never loses sight of the bells, and everything is written with a peculiar insight into the sound-producing qualities of the carillon. The extreme resonance of bells is always considered. The passages are so constructed as never to run into discord, whilst the great bells are introduced with the same grand and massive effect which Bach so often displays in his pedal passages.

At the close of the performance the carilloneur emerges like an engine stoker, covered with perspiration, and very considerably exhausted; indeed, it requires a strong man to attempt this impressive and violent musical exercise.

The same bells can be worked very much more easily by a mechanism similar to that of a musical box. This mechanism consists of a huge tambour, or barrel, covered with spikes, exactly the same in principle as the musical box. This barrel is wound up, and, in its revolution, is made to work the wires connected with the bell hammers, which at other times are worked by a performer at the key-board. Such a barrel is affixed to all the more important carillons in Belgium. The Antwerp and Mechlin carillons are the best, and upon these half-quarters, the half-hours, and the hours are played in tunes and variations of different lengths.

CAPRICE.

I.

She hung the cage at the window;
"If he goes by," she said,
"He will hear my robin singing,
And, when he lifts his head,
I will be sitting here to sew,
And he will bow to me, I know."

The robin sang a love-sweet song,
The young man raised his head;
The maiden turned away and blushed;
"I am a fool," she said,
And went on broidering, in silk,
A pink-eyed rabbit, white as milk.

II.

The young man loitered slowly
By the house three times that day;
She took her bird from the window;
"He need not look this way."
She sat at her piano long,
And sighed and prayed a death-sad song.

But, when the day was done, she said,
"I wish that he would come!
Remember, Mary, if he calls
To-night—I'm not at home."
So, when he rang, she went, the elf!
She went and let him in herself.

III.

They sang full long together
Their songs love-sweet, death-sad;
The robin woke from his slumber,
And rang out, clear and glad.
"Now go," she coldly said; "'tis late;"
And followed him—to latch the gate.

He took the rose-bud from her hair,
While "You shall not!" she said;
He closed her hand within his own,
And while her tongue forbade,
Her will was darkened in the eclipse
Of blinding love upon his lips.

[W. D. Howells.

A CHARMING LETTER.

How Washington Seems to a Little Deaf Maiden.

One of the daughters of Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, the undaunted advocate of the postal telegraph, now a child of twelve, lost her hearing at the age of four or five; and in accordance with the advice of Dr. Howe and others, who believed in articulation, her mother patiently taught her to speak after she could no longer hear, and to understand what others said by the motions of their lips, and a governess carried on her instruction in the ordinary books and studies of New England children. For the last year or more, though perfectly deaf, she has been at a school of hearing children, with whom she converses. How thorough her education has been may be seen by the following letter by her from Washington, which we find in the Evening Post. It is a great improvement on most of the Washington correspondence in the New York papers:

MR. SUMNER IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, this 22d April.

My Dear Miss ——: Here I am at last in Washington! I have been to the Capitol, and have been in the senate chamber, and have seen the Senate in session! There was among the senators a negro, one of the senators from Mississippi! I also saw one of our senators from our own state of Massachusetts! Mr. Sumner, he has held the office for over twenty years! Mamma told me what they were talking about, maybe you would like to know. We owe England some money, and England owes us much more. Well, one of the Californian senators did not want us to pay, for England wont, but our senator, Mr. Sumner, said, 'Even if England will not pay her debts, let us pay ours.' Wasn't that noble? Papa left us in the Senate chamber for more than half an hour; we were so tired and the room so warm. At last papa came, but we were too tired to go to the House of Representatives, as we meant to.

THE CAPITOL AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

But I must tell you of the outside. On the top of the dome is a large statue (though it is small from the ground) representing America; it looks like an Indian. The building is of white marble and very handsome. We only went into one wing of the building, but went up a long flight of white steps, and through some beautiful bronze doors carved with scenes in the life of Washington. In the Senate chamber I saw the Vice President. He looks like Gen. Grant I think; however, I have not seen our President yet. A friend of papa's has permission from the government of Holland to lay a cable, if our government will let us, from our country to Holland, and mamma has just been showing me the advantages we can derive from it. Holland is a neutral country, and will never take part in any war; and should France and England declare war against us, they claim full right to their cables and would read all our telegraphs; and so if we could communicate with Europe by the Holland cable it would be of great advantage to us. Do you see? This morning before I went to the Capitol, I went with mamma and papa to the treasury building, and saw the secretary of the treasury, and went into the magnificent marble cash-room! No wood is there, everywhere is marble, brass, stone and iron! The walls and ceiling are made of different marble and so clear! I dont say white, for it is not all white, but brown, red, grayish brown and white, all mixed together. Such piles of money as they had! I am sure I never saw so much money before! It really seemed as if it was worth thousand upon thousand of dollars! After that we went up stairs as high as visitors are permitted to go, and found some women counting all the bank-notes in the department. We could not see them, because the glass which divided them from us was covered so people couldn't see them, but our guide told us, and besides we could see their shadows. Even before this we took a walk, and went into the garden in front of the White House, and passed the gate to the White House and went in, and would have gone in the house, but papa thought we better wait till some other day. The treasury department is on the east of the White House.

WASHINGTON AND ROSECRANS.

From one of the windows you can see the Potomack and the new tower, or rather monument to Washington, which is not quite finished. I am going to put some money in the box to help on the building, and so it will be mine as well as any one else. In the Willard's Hotel, where we take our meals, General Rosecrans is staying, and to-night I had the pleasure of shaking hands with one of our great American men. His nose is hooked like Mr. Longfellow's, his complexion is something like General Grant's. I have heard so much about him that I was very glad to see him. I read a story about him and General Thomas. Gen. R. had the whole command of the army, and Gen. T., then Col. Thomas the wing. Well they were fighting the rebels at that time. They, the Rebs, were much more numerous than our army. The Rebs, after hard fighting at length won the day, and General Rosecrans retreated, and the Rebs would have taken the land too but for the energy and coolness of General Thomas. General Rosecrans soon after came up, and was ready the next morning to renew the battle, but the Rebs were too much of cowards, and were satisfied with yesterday's battle! So you see after all we kept the land. I told this story to mamma and papa, the latter said it was all true. I have seen and shaken hands with many other great generals, but have not heard of so many, and so shant care so much about them and have forgotten their names. However I remember their faces. I spent at least half of the dinner in looking at General Rosecrans and whenever he turned his head I pretended to be looking at the negro waiters till he turned his head the other way!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND "PEERIE" BONAPARTE.

All the waiters at Willard's Hotel are blacks and I feel quite interested in them. And O I must tell you the negroes were so grateful to Lincoln that they made a tall monument to him out of their own money! It is made of white marble, and at the top poor Lincoln stands day and night, with the same book open in his hand! I think Miss —— I have written as long a letter as ever I could! Isn't it too bad? Papa has got to go to New York for a night next Monday. So bad! Just when we are visiting him! This Peerie Bonaparte you speak of is a criminal! He shot a man for the poor reason that he was angry! I warn you to take a good lookout that you dont make him angry, and lose your own head! He is an awful fat man. I saw a picture of him coming from jail! I am already half asleep, so good night! Till I hear from you again, yours lovingly, ex-pupil. MABEL.

THE CARNEGIES.

The elder Carnegie was the porter of the Dennistown Bank; and as Dennistown was the county town, and this the only bank, it followed that Roderick Carnegie, having been porter for fifteen years, and always faithful to his duties, was considered to hold a rather responsible position, and was respected accordingly.

It was an old country bank, and the safe was an antiquated specimen of rusty iron-work; but though all the farmers round about deposited their funds there after harvest, no one thought of questioning the safety of the bank, any more than they would have doubted the medical skill of old Doctor Hyslop, who doctered every body within a circuit of twenty miles, and whose gray pony and battered chaise were as familiarly known as the steeple of the Baptist church.

So when, one morning, the town was informed that the bank safe had been broken open and robbed of gold and silver and bank-notes to the amount of—well, the amount was not settled on for a week, and then turned out to be about twenty thousand dollars—the towns-people, and pretty soon the country farmers, thought the world must be coming to an end.

And so, when rumors began to be circulated—which they did—concerning some connection of Roderick Carnegie with the robbery, people were not so much horror-stricken as they should have been, because that had exhausted all their capacity in that line on learning of the catastrophe.

The story finally settled down to this statement: The paying-teller of the bank, who lived opposite, was called upon by Mrs. Carnegie at about 9 o'clock on the night of the robbery, and informed by her—she being in distress at the time—that her husband was either dead or in a fit, the safe open, and the side-door of the bank likewise open.

The teller repaired at once to the bank, and found things in precisely that condition, with the additional incident that the safe had evidently been despoiled of its entire contents, in so far as they included money.

Roderick Carnegie was found lying at the foot of the stairs, in the basement entry, near his own room—the Carnegie family occupied apartments in the basement of the bank. Beside him was a small empty bottle, and his in right hand he clutched a bag containing some gold, and which had been deposited in the safe that afternoon by the teller.

Dr. Hyslop, being called in, made an examination of the prostrate porter, and announced that he was dead-drunk, and that the small bottle had contained brandy. So Roderick Carnegie was lifted to the bed in his room, and there remained snoring and groaning, as is usual in such cases, until the next morning.

Then he awoke from his stupor, and looked about in a dazed sort of way, and finally, observing his wife, who sat near the head of his bed, some memory of the night's work reached his muddled brains, and he buried his face in his pillow, and began to sob convulsively.

Mrs. Carnegie was a wise woman, and, refraining from any remarks on his condition or on the events of the night, she soothed, as well as she could, the unhappy man, and finally, when he became more tranquil, induced him to rise and clothe himself, that he might be prepared for the inquisition which she knew must shortly follow.

But even a woman's curiosity must be satisfied some time; and Mrs. Carnegie was only a woman, after all. So, when Roderick had dressed and shaved himself, and had swallowed his tea, and taken a bite of something—though very little, for he evidently ate with an effort and without appetite, she said to him, "And now, Roderick, tell me all about it!"

But to her utter astonishment Roderick replied, "Ask me no questions, wife, for I've nothing to tell—nothing for you nor for them up stairs—not if I swings for it!"

Here was a condition of things! Found drunk in the entry, with a bag of the bank's money in his hand, the safe broken open, and the rest of the money gone, nobody but he knew where, and he with "nothing to tell about it." She doubted her sense of hearing.

But such was the fact, and the most stubborn of facts it proved to be; for when Roderick Carnegie was questioned by the bank officials he utterly refused to make any statement whatever, simply saying, "I knows nothing about it—ye've known me here for fifteen year, an' I come to ye with a good recommend, an' if ye think I done it, why there's no help."

So, as nothing else could be wrung from him, either by coaxing or threatening, the bank officials had to yield to the natural clamor of the depositors, and Roderick Carnegie was duly arrested and imprisoned, charged with the crime.

He could not be tried for a month, as the county court would not sit until then, so there was ample time to canvas the matter in all its bearings. And *pro* and *con*, it was canvassed in every house in the county.

The most astonishing feature was that Roderick Carnegie, whose head was like a grindstone, and who never took more than his drop of whisky-toddy before going to bed, should have been laid out by a gill of brandy—which was all the little bottle would hold.

He had never been seen drunk during his residence in Dennistown; and as a hard-headed Scotchman, and canny withal, would have scouted the possibility.

That he must know the perpetrators of the crime was obvious; yet what possible reason could he have had for screening them at his own expense?

Finally, popular opinion reached the conclusion that the porter had committed the robbery, with the assistance of confederates; that he had somehow been overcome by the liquor he drank, and that they had left him to make good their own escape; and that he remained silent, in the belief that his previous good character and the want of proof would clear him, when he could still share the booty. So it was concluded that he was an unmitigated rascal after all, and every man's voice was against him; and the women were the loudest and most violent of all, as is usually in such cases made and proved. All but Mrs. Carnegie; she, poor creature, stood by him, and trusted him in the face of that drunken fit and the little bag of gold clutched in his hand—and in the face too, of what was harder to bear, the absolute and unflinching determination of Roderick not to give her his confidence.

Roderick Carnegie's family comprised, besides his wife, two buxom daughters, respectively eighteen and twenty years of age, who had hitherto been made much of by the Dennistown people, as they were pretty, well-behaved, and intelligent girls, and decided accessions to the parties, picnics, and other merry-makings of the neighborhood. But now they received the cold shoulder from all directions, and were completely cut by the "unco' gude and rigidly righteous" ones of Dennistown. This was a sad blow, and their father's moody reticence and the suspicion that clung about him like a winding sheet still more bitter.

And so for this unhappy family the days were long and dreary that separated them from the trial, when, they fondly hoped, something might happen to change Roderick Carnegie's determination, or that Providence might interfere to restore them to their former position of acknowledged probity and worth. The day of the trial came, and every body in the county who could possibly accomplish it was at the court-house.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," which made the spectators laugh; and his lawyer—the court provided him with one—pleaded his previous good character, which made the spectators hiss, and caused the crier to shout "Silence!" in a loud voice; and then every body laughed again, because the crier was a boozing scalawag whom every body knew, and who was public game.

And after all the talk and the jargon and the vituperation of counsel, and all the other trivialities of such trials had been duly accomplished, the jury was charged; and after a moment's consultation in whispers the foreman rose, and, announcing that they did not require to go out, presented the verdict of "guilty."

It was silent enough then. The proverbial pin, if dropped, would have sounded like a paving rammer.

Perhaps just at that moment some more tender and compassionate impulse influenced that mass of beings, greedy for the punishment of Roderick Carnegie, for having, as they believed, stolen their idol—their hard-earned money.

Perhaps some weakness overcame those fathers and mothers when they saw the stricken wife and daughters as they bowed their heads, hopeless and in shame.

However this may be, it was very still, until the silence was broken by a harsh, manly voice that shouted out, "You fools! he's guilty, is he? Why, I stole the money, and hocussed the old man's liquor and poured it down his throat; and he hung on to the other bag precious hard, or I'd a had that. Oh, you're a set of precious fools! What's the use of men being honest if that's all the confidence you have in 'em? Here, officer, put on the darbies! I'm the man wot busted that old rusty money-box; and I wouldn't a blown on myself, cause I thought his character would a got him off, but you see he's my father, an' I couldn't go back on the old man."

Then there was a scream went up from the little group that formed Roderick Carnegie's family, and Mrs. Carnegie was carried out of the court-room in a fit.

Then there was commotion and hubbub every where, and the young girls were surrounded by anxious and tender and inquiring friends. They, poor girls, were lost in amazement.

They had heard of a brother, who had disgraced them, but was long since dead; but they had never seen him.

Meanwhile the new prisoner had been handcuffed and led away, and then—and not till then—every body looked for Roderick Carnegie; and they found him doubled up on the floor, just where he had dropped when he had heard his son's voice, and where, in the intense excitement produced by the entrance of the new character in the drama, he had lain forgotten.

He was lifted up tenderly now, however, and kindly cared for, as were his family.

Roderick Carnegie the younger was tried for the burglary, and as he gave up nearly all the money, and on account of his having surrendered himself, he was let off with the lightest punishment permitted by the law—two years in the State prison.

In making his statement in open court he said that he had not seen his father or mother for twenty years, and that they believed him dead. He had been a thief in London, a gold-digger in Australia, a lumberman in Maine, and, finally, was traveling toward the coast, and passing through Dennistown, when he accidentally saw his father standing in the doorway of the bank, and had recognized him.

He had gone to the bank on the night of the robbery, and easily opened the door; and, being an expert burglar, had as easily got into the safe. That he had been surprised by his father, and had made himself known to him. He had stowed away all the money except one bag of gold, which the old man grasped; but that under pressure of the excitement, and the fear that he would be the cause of the discovery of his son, he had fainted. The son had then poured the prepared liquor down his throat—this he always carried with him in case of accidents—and had then left him at the foot of the stairs, supposing he would find his way to his room when the fumes had cleared away from his head, and that he would then disclose all. He had remained in the vicinity, however, and watched; and learning his father's danger, his conscience finally overcame him, and he attended the trial, determined that, if the old man would not speak, he would; and so he did; and he concluded his statement by the remark, "And he's the gamest old pop there ever was, an' I wa'n't a-goin' to send him up, nohow!"

And three years later all of them—the son reformed and a respectable and hard-working man—were united once more, and to-day few families are more respectable in the town of Dennistown than the Carnegies.

A PITIABLE PICTURE.

Boston and the Working Women.

[From the last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of labor statistics.]

In Boston, a large proportion are workers in shops. We will take one trade, that of tailoresses and cloak-makers; they go to their work at 7, almost always without any warm breakfast; they work till 10, and then perhaps have a few minutes' rest, when the teapot is set on the range and a lunch of dry food eaten; but in most of the low-priced establishments the girls do not stop work till 12, when in all they are allowed from 30 to 60 minutes for dinner. Work ends at 5 P. M., and many of the girls take work home with them, not ceasing work till midnight. Room rent costs not less than $2 to $3 each, with often two or more double beds in a room. In good shops, and with brisk work, they can earn $1 a day. Some machine girls receive more, but the work is very wearing, and induces spinal disease; one of our largest, as well as kindest, custom-work merchant tailors, testified to a committee of inquiry that few machine girls could work over two years before becoming so broken down that they were ever after unfit for labor. In slopwork shops girls can seldom earn more than their room rent except by overwork. In slack times their suffering is extreme; girls having been known to work weeks with only water and bread, or crackers for food, and fortunate if able to procure an ounce of tea. In dull times, many have lived for weeks on five cents worth each of stale bread per week, while seeking work. The lodging house keepers charge working women higher rates then men, and many refuse to have them in their houses at any price. Hence, they are often obliged to live and sleep in localities where they would be ashamed to let any one know they ever went. Yet few ever break down morally or became untidy in dress. Those women who take work home from the slopshops, provident, aid and other charitable societies receive as follows: Shirts, 4 to 7 cents, fine bosomed shirts, 10 to 25 cents; satin vests, 20 cents; pants, 15, 20 and 37 cents; coats 50 cents; French calico suits, lined sacks, faced, skirt, 20 cents; long white night dresses 50 cents. Of the 30,000 women in and about Boston who live by sewing, very few earn over $12 a week; the average wages do not exceed $2.75. Many poor women take this slop and charity work in quantities, and give it to others to do, still further lessening the receipts of the actual workers, who are usually women with small families dependent upon their labor for support. Paper-box makers average about $3 per week.

Factory life is much harder on woman then it was twenty-five years ago; instead of tending to looms as then, she is required to tend six, while a week's work now will not procure as much comfort as when she only tended one loom. Very few working women of any class ever have a good bed with sufficient bed covering. Their wages will not allow them to purchase warm flannel undergarments or serviceable shoes, waterproofs, etc. Few are ever exempt from diseases caused by scanty clothing, insufficient and innutritious food and long continued labor in deleterious conditions. The constant pressure of anxiety breaks down many girls physically, and too often morally, before they reach the prime of life. All avenues of employment are overcrowded.

☞ An amusing scene occurred the other day at the citadel of Dover, Eng. The 102d Regiment have a very fine tiger just come to the country with the regiment from India. He is very tame, and is daily taken for a walk, and he also goes round the mess table getting tit-bits. The other day, his keeper got the worst for drink, and made his way to the den, fearing detection. An officer seeing the man lying asleep, and the tiger sitting by him, sent for the picket, who at any other time can do what they please with the beast. The moment they attempted to go near the keeper the tiger growled, and very soon let them see they must keep off. For two hours the tiger kept guard over his keeper, who, on awakening, was surprised to see no one dared come near his charge.

Telegraph Cables.

It is stated that there are now sixty-four cables in active use, the shortest of which is three miles long and the longest is 3,014, and their total length is 22,007 miles. During the year and the next 20,838 miles more of cable are contracted for, in lengths to vary from 116 to 2,975 miles, designed to connect various important points in both the eastern and western hemispheres.

Hydrophobia.

A paper recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences on the subject of "Hydrophobia" gave statistics tending to establish the fact often asserted by physicians that cases of canine madness are no more prevalent in summer than in the other seasons. Also, that muzzling dogs predisposes them to the malady.

☞ On last Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, a special train, containing Vice President Vanderbilt and several directors of the Central road, and Mr. Wagner, arrived in Syracuse, from Rochester, having made the run, eighty-one miles, in one hour and thirty-one minutes. The train was drawn by engine No. "108," James Wood, engineer. The run could have been made in less time, but the occupants of the train requested Mr. Wood not to run so fast. The above is the quickest time on record between the two cities.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, 1870.

The week closes with ample supplies of currency to meet the legitimate wants of trade, and the rates of interest rule from nine to twelve per cent.

GOLD—The tendency for the past two days has been to lower quotations of the premium, and the market closed to-day at 114¾.

EXCHANGE—Is in good request, and bills on New York are quoted at 1-10 discount to par buying and 1-10 premium selling. The banks are supplying each other at 1-10 discount.

The general markets of the city have exhibited no features of special interest during the week, and the amount of business transacted has been light. In leaf tobacco, however, there has been continued activity, and the sales for the week exceed 1,000 hogsheads, and for the current tobacco year the sales of the various houses reach nearly 20,000 hogsheads. The cotton market is exhibiting more firmness, and prices have advanced. The provision market is recovering from the lull which has been a feature of the business during the week, and closes firmer and with an improved demand. A very decided advance has taken place in corn, and choice shelled is held at $1 03@1 05 per bushel, sacks included. The upward tendency in raw whisky during the week has attracted attention, and the market closes firm at $1 03, tax paid.

TELEGRAMS.

The monitor Terror sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday for the West Indies.

The rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association at Boston were dedicated yesterday.

Six men convicted of petty larceny were publicly whipped at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday.

The Athletic base ball club, of Philadelphia, defeated the Pastime club of Baltimore yesterday afternoon, by a score of 30 to 10.

The East Maine Methodist Conference, at Rockland yesterday, voted 47 to 14 in favor of the resolutions prohibiting the sale of liquors and in favor of total abstinence.

The Columbia (Pa.) iron masters, at a meeting yesterday, expressed their determination to stop the production of pig iron, claiming that the current rates are unprofitable.

A mass convention of Republicans met in Madison, Indiana, yesterday, and adopted a resolution unanimously directing their delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for Hon. Jno. R. Cravens, of Madison, for Congress.

Dispatches from Denver, Col., to the effect that the Union colony is breaking up and the members scattering, are untrue. One or two dissatisfied members, who expected to find large towns with all conveniences, have come to Denver temporarily. The colony is a great success. Greeley is growing rapidly.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant church at Baltimore yesterday, the discussion on the ritual was continued, Brown and Coltler, the fraternal messengers from the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist church, took a formal leave in the most cordial manner, expressing an earnest desire for reunion.

At Omaha, yesterday evening, a young lady named Ida Huth committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. Death was instant. She was to have been married at 10 a. m. to-morrow to a man named Brewer. The cause is reported to have been her great dislike for her affianced, her love for another man, and the determination of her parents that she should marry Brewer.

THE LATE J. H. JOHNSON.

His Last Hours—The Funeral at Lexington Yesterday.

The funeral of the late Captain J. H. Johnson took place at Lexington yesterday. His death occurred at twenty minutes before 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th inst., his spirit passing peacefully away while yet a simple prayer lingered upon his lips. During his long illness at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. McMillan, every attention that loving hearts and willing hands could bestow was paid him, and he wanted for nothing that could ameliorate the sufferings attending his prolonged prostration. Nearly all the time up to the moment of his death ... seemed clear, and he seemed to comprehend all that was passing around him. Occasionally, when under the influence of narcotics, he would ... the names of some of his old ... associates, as if he were carried back ... old scenes, and were taking an active part in the busy routine of ... office.

He very often conversed, and was always patient and resigned. The most prominent citizens of Lexington were his frequent visitors, and the ladies of that city brought him many little delicacies which they thought would be likely to please and nourish him. He greatly appreciated all these attentions, and often said he had had no idea there were so many good people in the world. They seemed to him ministering angels, and his heart went out in gratitude to them.

His spiritual adviser, Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector of Christ Church, Episcopal, was with him a great deal, speaking words of cheer and smoothing his pathway to the better world. The warmest friendship existed between the dying man and his pastor, and his countenance always brightened at the coming of the minister of God. His physician, Dr. L. B. Todd, was with him every day, doing everything that skill and friendship could devise to ease his pains and soothe and cheer him. Under this careful treatment and close attention he suffered comparatively little.

THE FUNERAL.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the funeral procession left the house of Dr. McMillan for Christ church, where the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal church was held. The pall-bearers were Col. J. J. Miller, of the Farmers' Home Journal, Lexington; H. H. Gratz, of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington; Capt. Wm. C. Neal, of the Kentucky Statesman, Lexington; Major B. G. Thomas, of the Observer and Reporter, Lexington; E. Brennan, of Lexington; Col. John A. Prall, of Lexington; Samuel Williams, of Louisville, and Donald Padman, of Louisville. Upon the casket containing the body were beautifully arranged wreaths and crosses of flowers. One of the wreaths encircled a silver plate upon which was handsomely engraved the name "J. H. Johnson." The attendance could not be said to have been large. The deceased had expressed an earnest desire that all the details of the funeral should be simple and wholly unostentatious, and no invitations had been issued through the press or otherwise. This, taken with the fact that the service was held in the busiest hour of the busiest day of the week in Lexington, was quite sufficient to prevent a large congregation.

The following, from the 368th hymn, was sung as a part of the service:

"Who are these in bright array?
His innumerable throng,
Round the altar night and day
Tuning their triumphant song?"

As the remains were being borne from the church the choir sang from the 191st hymn:

"Jesus, Savior of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly;
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high,
Hide me, oh, my Savior, hide."

Upon the close of the church service the procession again formed, and moved slowly to the cemetery, which is one of the most beautiful cities of the dead in this country. In the bright sunshine of yesterday its greensward and its dense foliage were charmingly relieved, and its solemn quiet brooded everywhere.

DUST TO DUST.

There were three graves beside the open one. The wife and children of Capt. Johnson slumbered here, and the mounds were covered with flowers which little girls had strewn only a short time before. The casket was lowered, and all stood around the grave as the rector of Christ Church, Rev. J. S. Shipman, pronounced the service. "Dust to dust," and the lumps of earth fall, and a hollow echo follows. "Ashes to ashes," the earth falls again, and again those hollow-sounding echoes. In a little while the earth has fallen in a great heap and the grave is rapidly filling. Another mound is raised, and when the grave-diggers are done child hands crown the fresh earth with flowers, and the little household, all gathered home, sleep peacefully side by side. The sorrowing group of friends move away, and the funeral is over.

THE CAMPBELL HEIRS.

They Take Possession of Houses by Force.

The initial steps of the heirs of Col. John Campbell, who claim three thousand acres of land within the city limits, in obtaining an injunction restraining the workmen from tearing down several old houses on the levee purchased by the city and condemned for wharf purposes, have already been given to the public in these columns. Another step was taken on yesterday, which will have the effect to force the matter to a speedy issue. On Friday afternoon a man named Connelly went to the store of Mr. Ben. Durrett, on Fourth and Water streets, who has charge of a three-story house on the levee between Third and Fourth, belonging to the Bland heirs, and stated that he had just arrived from Memphis and wished to rent the house. Mr. Durrett gave him the key. He went to the house, looked in the door, placed the key in his pocket, and walked up the street. Mr. Durrett followed him and demanded the key. The man refused to deliver it, and said that he had leased the house from the Campbell heirs, and proposed to retain possession. Mr. Durrett, after taking legal advice, nailed up the doors and windows of the house. Later in the afternoon Connelly returned to the scene of action with a lot of furniture in an express wagon. Finding the door locked he attempted to effect an entrance by climbing through a broken space in the door. Mr. Durrett seized him by the heels and drew him out. At this juncture Policeman Andy Krekel appeared on the scene and prevented further demonstrations. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Connelly climbed into the rear of the second story of the building, effected an entrance into the lower story, moved in a tin safe and two chairs, seated himself in one of the chairs and avowed his determination to hold possession of the house at all hazards, and was still in possession at last accounts. Steps will be taken to-morrow to eject him from the premises, which will in all probability bring the entire matter to a direct issue.

The Census.

The following appointments of assistant marshals to take the census for Louisville, and Kenton, Fayette, Franklin, Marion, Edmonson, Robertson and Greenup counties were made yesterday. We are authorized to state that the marshals are permitted to frank all mail matter pertaining to the census. A convention of the census-takers will be held in the Federal Court room, in this city, on the 25th instant:

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

First ward—John Mehringer. Second ward—E. O. Brown. Third ward—Geo. Dettweiler. Fourth ward—E. S. Watts. Fifth ward—S. L. Ewing. Sixth ward—Austin Ballard. Seventh ward—J. Smith Speed. Eighth ward—J. S. Gray. Ninth ward—C. L. Gill. Tenth ward—Curtis Stout. Eleventh ward—T. C. Tracie. Twelfth ward—John A. Benninger.

COUNTIES.

Kenton county—James Beggs, Frank Wolcott and Wm. Sayres. Fayette county—H. G. Brennan and L. Q. Tarlton. Franklin—J. M. Pendleton and W. K. Gray. Marion county—T. E. Burns and O. Ames. Edmundson county—Wm. Dicus. Robertson county—C. McLeod, vice J. F. Miller, declined. Greenup county—Wm. Van Bibber, vice John Seaton, declined.

The Democratic Convention—The Primary Election.

We print elsewhere a very nearly complete list of the delegates to the Democratic Convention, selected in the primary elections last evening. It will be observed that it comprises the names of many well-known citizens, to whom may be safely confided the responsibilities imposed upon them. They comprehend their duties, and therefore need no advice. The interest of the public is the interest of the party, and the delegates selected will serve both in the choice of good men for office. The election throughout was spirited, and the best feeling prevailed at every election precinct.

THE CONVENTION.

List of Delegates Elected Yesterday.

An election for delegates to the convention to be held on the 21st instant was held yesterday in pursuance of the recommendation of the Executive Committee. The following is a nearly complete list of the delegates elected:

First Ward.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
John M. Lesterle, Ed. Spilzer,
Geo. L. Abraham, Dan. F. Roberts,
Jacob Wahl, Sr.

Eleventh Ward.
THIRD PRECINCT.
Delegates.
A. Ray, John Rider.

Second Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Charles R. Long, J. J. T. Murray,
Henry Hager, Thomas H. Wallace,
William H. Meffert, George W. Frantz.
George Early,
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Jacob Stoepler, John Bartman,
Phil. Haag, J. Fitchtner.
Dr. Mason,
THIRD PRECINCT.
Delegate.
George J. Langolf.

Third Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Dr. J. A. Krack, Ike Schultz,
George Birch, Jack Walter.
Alternates.
John Clifford, James McDermott,
John Wonderlin, George Vogt,
W. J. Weber.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Chris. Meyer, P. Sacksteder,
Jacob Zorn, W. Stoepler,
G. A. Ruhl, Chas Yantz.
Alternates.
J. C. Strus, J. E. Carr,
L. Schuster, M. Mehling,
J. Ruhl, J. Schwarz.

Fourth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Edward McDonough, Thos. O'Hern,
Ferguson Smith, Herman Waltring,
James Montgomery, Chs. Kesler,
John Bell.
Alternates.
Dr. Jo. Ross, Thos. Sullivan,
Jack Jennison, Rob't Watson,
Thos. Rankin, James Nendricks,
Dr. Nesbit.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
W. F. Shanks, Charles Selvage,
Dr. W. E. Gilpin, Jacob Unz,
James Roach.
THIRD PRECINCT.
Delegates.
F. A. Perkins, Jos. Pool.
Alternates.
Fred. Medenbach, D. K. Lukenbill.

Fifth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
M. Dietz, S. McMahon,
—— Vanfield, G. Switzer,
E. Barrett, P. Carrol,
T. Regan, Dr. Keller,
F. Henry.
Alternates.
John Rudd, T. Arteburn,
James McFarland, W. Fisher,
—— Frederick, F. Henry,
B. Parker, W. Williams.
P. C. Carroll,
SECOND PRECINCT.
Dr. Satterwhite, Dr. Leachman,
H. T. Jefferson, I. N. Long.
F. C. Welman.

Sixth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Henry Wemhoff, John Cain,
Geo. W. Herbert, Ben. Tabbin,
W. O. Hite, Mike Holligan.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
V. P. Armstrong, T. D. Fox,
T. H. Sherley, H. J. Mead,
Robt. Atwood.
Alternates.
V. Overall, A. Duvall, Sr.,
E. C. Colgan, Lewis Sale,
Henry Steffee.

Seventh Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
F. T. Fox, W. O'Brien,
Charles Kremer, John Herron,
George L. Fleming, Dan Connelly,
John Shaw, Henry Seibroeder.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
W. B. Hamilton, A. O. Brannin,
Wm. Mix, O. W. Thomas.

Eighth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
D. W. Caruth, Michael Dawson,
R. E. Cross, Judge Burton,
Dr. Crowe, D. C. Rodgers,
W. C. D. Whipps, Ben. Pulford,
Nick Bosler, John Langdon.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
M. Self, E. T. Underwood,
B. N. Weaver, Rodger Hurst,
M. Hogan, John Storts.

Ninth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Thos. E. Coleman, Geo. Basch,
Thos. J. Magrane, Mike McDonough,
Pat Hopkins, P. R. Doyle,
John Enos, James W. Dunn.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Ed. Fuller, W. M. Shockency,
J. C. Gilbert, E. A. Liter,
Casper Hebel, Jas. Callahan.
THIRD PRECINCT.
Delegates.
John Flanagan, John Brophy.

Tenth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Fred. Black, Wm. Bohan,
John Curran, Phil. Hinckle,
Pat. Donahue, Ed. Connell.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
James Sayres, Dan Guy,
Wm. Caughlin, James McBirnie,
John C. Geise, John Calvin.
Alternates.
Mike Highland, Morgan McShea,
P. M. Jones, John O'Neal,
Henry Shuckman, Robert Gilchriest.
THIRD PRECINCT.
Delegates.
D. Musselman, Wm. Harlan,
T. Feeley, J. Scanlan,
Wm. McDowell, J. Tierney,
J. Mooney.

Twelfth Ward.
FIRST PRECINCT.
Delegates.
Chas. W. Field, Andy Bree,
W. H. Boyce, Pat Crane.
Wm. Weist.
SECOND PRECINCT.
Delegates.
George A. Scott, Fr. Crowfoot,
L. Bannan, J. S. S. Casler.

Jefferson County.
TWO-MILE HOUSE.
Ed. Briscoe, Edward Hikes,
Henry Dresher, Amos Seabolt.
GILMAN'S.
John C. Rudy, Geo. Raymond,
Albert Herr.
SPRING GARDEN.
C. C. Cummings, Casper Kromer,
Geo. Williams.
SCHARDINES'.
Peter Regenauer, Wm. Jarvis.
CANE RUN.
Dr. John T. Miller, Anton Kellart.
MIDDLETOWN.
Dr. L. P. Wetherby, Robert G. Vance,
John Ward, A. K. Maddox,
Henry Kemaster.
BLANKENBAKER'S.
George P. Doern.

THE POLICE.

The Force to Don the New Uniform To-morrow.

The police force of the city will, by order of the Chief of Police, dress in their new uniforms for the first time, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The men will be required to wear every portion of the uniform while on duty. The hat is of stiff black felt, low-crowned, with narrow band. A silver star, with the number of the policeman upon it.

The coat is made of dark blue flannel, to be made blouse, single breasted, and to extend down to two to four inches above the knee, turned down collar; to be lined throughout with black lasting (Italian cloth), and sleeves to be lined; two side pockets without laps, and outside pocket on left breast, and if desired an inside pocket on right breast. Buttons to be three in number (to be furnished by the city), five inches apart, and the top button to be five inches from the top. Buttons to be of gilt, with the letter P surrounded by a wreath on its face.

The pants to be of same material, made full, with side pockets, and a pistol pocket on right hip.

The vest to be of same material, single breasted, with short rolling collar, and side and breast pockets; to be made with five buttons, to be furnished by the city.

Studies in Literature.

The distinguished poet, Henry T. Stanton, of the Maysville Bulletin, pays the following tribute to Mr. Griffin's new volume, "Studies in Literature:"

The author of "Studies in Literature," Mr. G. W. Griffin, of Louisville, is known so well in literary circles here, that no other announcement is necessary to insure the book a hearty welcome. Mr. G. wields a pen of rare grace and delicacy. Being a finished rhetorician, and familiar in all the haunts of rich language, his essays are rythmical and without fault. He was the close friend of George D. Prentice during his declining years, and was one of the few persons present at his death. Mr. Prentice regarded him one of the first literary gentlemen of the country, and sought his society more than that of any other man of his age, by whom he was surrounded. The first pages in this valuable book are devoted to a sketch of the life and character of Mr. Prentice, and a highly interesting account of his death. We have never read a more impressive article. While it contains every elegance requisite to finished writing, it is full of that irrepressible feeling, that genuine warmth of attachment, for which mere words are no medium of expression. The author has put his heart in his labor, and all his essays appear inspired. This article alone ought to commend the book to every Kentuckian who would cherish a memory of our truest poet and ablest editor. There are many other rare papers in the volume, among which are studies of Shakspeare, Garrick, Thackeray, Shelley and others, all beautiful and scholarly productions.

We hope the volume will find its way into every household where culture exists or information is sought.

Pardon of Annie Garnett.

Annie Garnett, the negro woman who was convicted at a recent term of the Circuit Court of the murder of her child, was pardoned by the Governor yesterday. This pardon has been expected for a long time, and for that reason sentence has not been pronounced. The pardon will arrive to-day, and be entered of record, when the woman will be set at liberty.

A New Sunday School.

A new Sabbath-school has recently been established at the corner of Thirteenth and Green streets, in the school building there. It is a branch from the Chestnut-street Methodist Church, and is already in a thriving condition. Dr. Samuel Garvin is the superintendent. It is in session every Sunday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

MURDER.

A Man Stabs and Kills a Companion in a Drunken Quarrel.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a bloody tragedy was enacted near Spring Garden, three miles from the city, on the Preston-street road. A grocery at the junction of the Preston-street and Shelby-street turnpike, and just opposite Spring Garden, owned by Casper Kromer, was used as the voting place of the Spring Garden precinct for the primary election for delegates to the convention. After the polls had been closed a number of men remained in the vicinity of the grocery, and a quarrel arose between Marcus T. Hardin, a wood-chopper, who was employed near Sulphur Well, seven miles from the city, and Thomas Bowles, also a wood-chopper, employed in the same neighborhood. They had been in the city during the day drinking together, and apparently were the best of friends. The cause of the quarrel is not exactly known. During its progress Dan Hardin, a cousin of Marcus T. Hardin, came up and interfered, threatening him if he did not win the fight. Bowles drew a knife and concealed it under his coat, and declined a difficulty. Mutual friends interfered to stop the difficulty, among them Mr. J. T. S. Johnston. Dan Hardin addressed Johnston, accusing him of cherishing a grudge against him. Johnston denied the accusation, when Hardin repeated it, adding that he could whip him. Johnston replied with a blow, when Hardin threw a rock at him. Marcus T. Hardin rushed in apparently to separate them and prevent a difficulty, when Bowles rushed up, and, with a pocket-knife, with a blade about six inches long, stabbed him twice, once in the right shoulder, inflicting a wound twelve inches long, and once in the right side, about three inches from the navel, inflicting a wound one inch long and about five inches deep. The wounded man was placed in a wagon and brought to the residence of his mother, on the corner of Rose Lane and Jackson streets, in this city, but died before reaching the toll-gate. Immediately after the affray, Bowles started to run, but was captured by Mr. J. F. Keller and lodged in jail. Dan. Hardin was arrested, after his arrival in the city, as accessory to the murder. Coroner Shadburne held an inquest, at which the following testimony was elicited:

Frederick Sale—First saw Hardin lying in the ditch near Kromer's house. Some men put him in a wagon. Myself and brother volunteered to go with him. He died before we reached the toll-gate. Saw none of the difficulty.

Franklin M. Eaton—I saw Dan. Hardin and J. T. S. Johnston quarrelling and trying to get together. Several men were trying to keep them apart. Johnston had a pistol in his hand; some one was holding his hand. They were in the road opposite Kromer's grocery. It was between four and five o'clock. I saw Bowles run, and saw four or five men run after him and catch him. I did not see deceased in the crowd. I first saw him lying in the ditch. Dr. Standiford and Robert Ernst helped me to bind up his cut; Ernst helped me put him in the wagon. Don't know how long he had been lying in the ditch before we put him in the wagon. It was twenty minutes after I saw Johnston and Hardin quarrelling before I saw deceased in the ditch. I did not see Bowles. The first I saw of him he was running away from the crowd. It was about twenty steps from where the quarrel arose to where the deceased was found. I live on the Preston-street road, seven miles from town. It was about twenty minutes after he was put in the wagon before he died. We had driven about a mile.

Granville Shields—I saw the deceased lying in the ditch. I saw Tom Johnson with a pistol in his hand. Dan Hardin and Johnston were trying to get together. Saw no blows struck; saw no knife. I saw deceased in the house about ten minutes before I saw him lying in the ditch; saw him in no difficulty at all.

Henry H. Figg—I was at Spring Garden this evening. Saw Tom Bowles stab Mark Hardin. They were quarrelling. Saw Bowles draw a knife and put it under his coat. Hardin asked if he drew a weapon on him? Bowles said no, and said I can whip you. Hardin pulled off his coat and said come out here. Bowles said I don't want any fuss. They were about three feet apart. Dan Hardin then came up with a rock in his hand and threatened to do something to his brother if he did not whip Bowles. Bowles said he had nothing against him, and did not want to fight. Dan Hardin and Johnston got to fighting and Mark Hardin ran in to part them. When Bowles ran up and caught Mark Hardin, reached up under his arm and stabbed him two or three times.

Hamilton T. Figg—When the difficulty first arose myself, Tom Johnston, Bob Ernst, and Richard Phillips, Sr., were sitting on the step on the side of the house. Heard the noise, and said, boys, there's a fight out there. When I got out there saw Bowles and Dan Hardin quarrelling. Saw Dan Hardin with a stone in his hand. Bowles said, I don't want any difficulty with you, sir, but there is no man living that can make me run from any place. No man of my inches can whip me; but I don't want any difficulty with you. They were then separated by their friends. Mr. Johnston was one of those who interfered to stop the difficulty. I did not hear what words passed between Johnston and Dan Hardin. I heard Hardin say, "Tommy, you have got a grudge against me." Tom said "no, I have not." He said "you have, and I can whip you any day." Johnston said, "You are a dam liar, you cannot," and struck at him. Dan Hardin threw a rock at him. Johnston dodged it; it passed over his head. He then drew a pistol. I caught Johnston by the arm, and some one caught Hardin. In a few minutes I heard Mark Hardin was killed. Saw him lying in the ditch. Was told that Bowles had stabbed him. Bowles ran up Clark's lane. J. F. Keller got in a buggy and overtook him and brought him to town.

The following is a copy of the inquest:

INQUEST NO. 68.—Taken at the house of Elizabeth Hardin, on the corner of Rose Lane and Jackson street, May 14, 1870, upon the body of Marcus T. Hardin. Verdict—came to his death from wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of Thomas Bowles, as we believe from the evidence.

R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

Both of the principal actors in the terrible tragedy are young and unmarried men. Hardin was about 24 years of age, and leaves a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters. The preliminary examination of Bowles will take place on Monday.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

WEST-END police station was occupied by Pat McGoff, drunk, exclusively last night.

THE small-pox in the city is decreasing, and the doctors generally complain that the city is distressingly healthy.

THE East-end police station slate had the names of Kate Needy, Wm. Gray, and John Callier on it last night.

A TRAIN under a full head of steam presented a magnificent sight while crossing the bridge at midnight last night.

THE Swiss Benevolent Society will have a grand parade to-morrow and a picnic during the day and a ball at night at Woodland Garden.

THE jail last night received Thos. Bowles, for the murder of Mark Hardin; Mary McCullough and James Sherwood, for drunkenness.

DAN HARDIN, arrested for being accessory to the killing of Mark Hardin, was the only occupant at the First-street police station last night.

THE street alongside of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railway depot is in a very bad condition, and has been for a number of months.

A LARGE delegation of sportsmen left the city for Lexington yesterday afternoon to attend the spring races which commence there to-morrow.

MARY KUNTZ was tried in the Common Pleas Court yesterday on the charge of larceny, but the jury failed to agree, and the case was reset for hearing at the next term.

A MAN named Wm. Kennedy was arrested on the charge of attempting to commit a rape yesterday, but, being wrongfully accused, was honorably discharged from custody.

A NEW summer theater, with new and elegant scenery, has been arranged in the back yard of Turner Hall, and will be opened to-night with the play of "Eliza of the Woods."

Two men named Harris and Oldham, seriously injured, were brought to the Marine Hospital yesterday. They were hurt by a piece of falling iron on board the steamer Robert E. Lee.

A CITIZEN and two white soldiers arrested a negro for wearing a military coat, and took him to the First-street police station last night. The keeper refused to accept the negro on the charge preferred.

THERE were thirty-six deaths in the city last week. Of these, four were from old age, viz: Wolf Allen (white), 85 years; Jacob Merke (white), 76 years; George Ronald (colored), 80 years; Letitia Sutton (colored), 70 years.

PRIVATE watchman Daniel Webster took up a horse and wagon, which had been standing on Market street, between Third and Fourth, for several hours last night, without a visible owner. He placed them in a stable, and the owner can have them by calling on him.

THE trial of Wash. Ferguson, for the shooting of James Whalan, which was docketed for yesterday in the Circuit Court, was postponed till the November term. The case of John Heitz, for the murder of Joseph Lobstein, was also postponed until the next term.

PROF. A. S. MARTY delivered a very entertaining lecture on "The Study of the Ancient Languages" before the "Platonian Society" of the Male High School last night. The lecture was well received and highly appreciated by the members of the society and others in attendance.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young cow made her escape from the deckhands of the steamer Shamrock. The men gave chase, and at the corner of Brook and Main streets one of them threw a bowlder at the cow, striking her in the forehead, killing her instantly. Loss to the Shamrock about $75.

COL. J. O. NIXON, lately the editor of that very able paper, the New Orleans "Crescent," and Lieutenant Colonel of Scott's famous Louisiana Regiment of Cavalry, C. S. A., during the war, is at the Galt House. It is an agreeable episode to note the continued health and welfare of so gallant a soldier and so accomplished a gentleman.

Lecture by Rev. J. H. Vincent.

The Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, editor of the Sunday-school Journal, will deliver a lecture in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Sixth street, near Walnut, on Monday evening, May 23, 1870, at eight o'clock, under the auspices of the Louisville Board of Sunday-school Superintendents. Subject: "The Work and the Way." Mr. Vincent has a national reputation as a Sunday-school worker, and his lecture will amply repay those who may listen to him. All, old and young, are cordially invited.

Death of Theodore Clay.

The death of Theodore Clay, son of Henry Clay, is announced. He died at the Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Kentucky, on May 6th. He has been an inmate of that institution from his young manhood, and hopelessly insane. His age was about 65 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

"Not Guilty," which has been running during the past week, and which was remarkably well put upon the stage in the matter of scenery, was given last night. The points of the play and the merits of those actors who were in the cast have been commented upon. In this connection the public should bear in mind that on next Tuesday night, the 17th instant, Mr. Harry S. Duffield will take a benefit, appearing as "Mr. Moneypenny" in the "Long Strike." A number of novel features will be introduced on the occasion of Mr. Duffield's benefit, among which is the reading of bona fide dispatches from all parts of the world, in the celebrated telegraph scene. Mr. J. W. Parsons Price and Madam Predigam will each sing a song, and in the farce, "Swiss Swains," a young lady of this city will appear as "Rosette." Altogether the bill is an exceedingly good one, and should, aside from the merits of the beneficiary, attract a crowded house. Mr. Duffield, who is but little more than twenty years of age, is a very hard-working and meritorious young actor, and gives promise of making for himself an enviable reputation as an actor. This will be the first benefit he has ever had, and it is to be hoped that it will be one commensurate with the talent and reputation of the beneficiary.

Joe Jefferson.

Mr. Jefferson will play "Rip Van Winkle" at Masonic Temple, four nights, commencing Monday May 24, under the management of the National Theater, Cincinnati, and with the Cincinnati Stock Company. The following is the cast:

ACT I.

Rip Van Winkle.......Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Derrick Von Beekman.......Mr. T. R. Hann
Cockles.......Mr. Geo. Radcliffe
Nick Vedder.......Mr. Simeon Lee
Jacob Steine.......Mr. Barth
Klein.......Mr. Oswald
Hendrick Vedder, aged 10.......Miss Barrett
Gretchen.......Miss Clara Morris
Little Meenie, aged 6.......Miss Hannah Cohen

ACT II.

Rip Van Winkle.......Mr. Jos. Jefferson
The Dwarf of the Katskills.......Mr. Willis
Spirit of Hendrick Hudson.......Mr. Dasley

A LAPSE OF TWENTY YEARS.

ACT III.

Rip Van Winkle.......Mr. Jos. Jefferson
Derrick Von Beekman.......T. R. Hann
Cockles.......G. Radcliffe
Hendrick Vedder, age 30.......Harry Wentworth
Seth.......Mr. Kranger
Gretchen, married to Derrick..Miss Clara Morris
Meenie, age 26.......Miss Ada Dow
Katchen.......Mrs. Benson
Villagers, &c.......By the Company

Charley Ward's Concert.

The complimentary concert to Mr. Ward takes place at Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening. It will be a recherche affair, and from the present indications of the box-sheet, there will be a large audience. The following is the programme: Instrumental Quintette—Messrs. McQuown, Frankel, Charlton, Zoller, Pelessier. Ballad—Jos. H. McCann. Soprano solo, "Io vio Saluto"—Miss Hattie McLaughlin. Violin solo—Mrs. Louis Francke. Soprano solo, "Estasi d'Amor"—Miss Pattie McDonald. Trio, "Belasario"—Miss McLaughlin, Mr. Price and Mr. Sues. Piano solo—Prof. Ernest Zoller. Soprano solo, "The Return"—Mrs. J. S. Davis. Tenor solo—Mr. J. W. Parson Price. "Village Blacksmith"—Mr. Chas. Sues. "Light at Home"—Miss McDonald, Miss McLaughlin, and Mrs. Davis; Messrs. Price, Sues and Ward. As will be seen this programme includes the performances of some of the leading musicians of the city. One of the features of the concert, however, among musical people will be the debut of the Weber grand piano. The sale of seats for the concert was brisk again yesterday at Tripp's, and over half those in the house have been secured. As there are two days before the concert takes place we may anticipate a crowded house indeed.

The Masonic Club in New Albany.

The New Albany Ledger says: "The Louisville Masonic Dramatic Association, composed of some of the first ladies and gentlemen of Louisville, was organized and plays especially for the fund of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

"During the dearth of amusements here, can we not induce this Club to give one or more performances at our Music Hall? Knowing them to be ladies and gentlemen of talent, we would be pleased to greet them, and know that our citizens of the Masonic fraternity would insure crowded houses. Let us hear from the Club. Should they consent to visit us, we would suggest the Rent Day and The Old Guard on the opening night; yet, of course, as they have a well-filled repertoire, as they please about this. Everything they do is done well."

The Portland Fair.

The ladies' fair, for the benefit of the Portland Catholic Church, will be continued Monday and Tuesday nights of this week. A Swiss cuckoo-clock, of exquisite workmanship, a cow worth $50, and a large number of valuable and beautiful articles are yet to be disposed of. The object is a most laudable one, and there is no place in the city where a more pleasant evening can be spent than at the fair.

The Flower Queen.

This beautiful cantata will shortly be produced under the superintendence of Prof. J. Wat. Lurton, a talented and efficient instructor of music in our public schools. We attended one of the rehearsals last evening, and predict from the extensive preparations that the entertainment will prove a success. Reserved seats can be procured in advance at Tripp's music store.

Prof. Murch's Lecture.

The lecture by Prof. Murch, of the Male High School, for the benefit of the Athenæum Literary Association, takes place at Weisiger Hall to-morrow evening. The subject is "Professors and Professions," and in the hands of this able gentleman will, no doubt, prove highly entertaining and interesting.

Juvenile Ball.

Prof. Wastell's seventeenth annual juvenile ball will be given at the Central Skating Rink on Monday night, May 23. Many new and beautiful dances will be given, and the affair promises to be the most interesting of the season.

Miss Finley's Exhibition.

The exhibition of fancy dancing by the advanced class of Miss Ella Finley's school takes place at Weisiger Hall on the 25th inst., one week from next Wednesday. It will be a fine affair, and no doubt largely attended.

Lion Garden.

The cool and refreshing shades of Lion Garden, on south Preston street, will be a welcome resort from the heat to-day. Good music and lager will be the features.

Woodland Garden.

Woodland Garden, on upper Main street, will be open as usual to-day. There will be fine music all day.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Report of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court.

The grand jury of the Circuit Court yesterday made the following report:

LOUISVILLE, May, 1870.

To the Hon. H. W. Bruce:

We, the Grand Jury of Jefferson Circuit Court, beg leave to report that we visited the jail on Saturday, the 7th of this month. The keeper and attendants received us politely and conducted us through the buildings. The new jail was clean and well kept. The hospital department fronts on Jefferson street. It is spacious, well lighted and ventilated, supplied with baths and closets. We regret that for want of room it could not have been located farther from the noise of the street. The custom which has prevailed, of procuring medicines from dispensaries located at a distance, is disapproved of by this jury, because of the delay which must arise therefrom, especially in the night when messengers may not be in readiness at hand. We recommend that a supply of medicines be kept connected with the hospital department, so that prescriptions might be put up under the direction of the physicians of the jail. The hall is designed and has been used for religious services by the Christian Association. The use of it for religious worship is allowed to any denomination of Christians. The knowledge of the fact called forth expressions of approval from many members of the jury.

The building for the cells and hall of the new jail, erected last year, is, according to the plans adopted, to be extended to double their present capacity. In view of the extension, involving a large outlay of money, the grand jury are constrained to state that they, the fifteen who visited the jail, are nearly unanimous in the opinion that the plans adopted should be postponed, except as stated below, without further expenditure at present, for reasons which we will state.

It is far from our intention to disparage those concerned in the erection of the building. They were, as we learn, limited to erect a building with a hall and a given number of cells on too small a space. No doubt they have worked out that problem as well as the case permitted. The plan of the buildings include the erection of a chimney fifty feet high, with an eleven feet square opening. Into this opening the vitiated air of the cells and hall is to be drawn. We recommend that this chimney should be erected. It is hoped that this system of ventilation may be found sufficient. The theory is correct, but its success depends on the attention of capable employes to maintain such a temperature in the chimney and to keep open such openings to the hall and cells as will insure a sufficient and equal ventilation in all parts of the prison, and render the upper cells habitable in the hot days of summer.

The cells are not of sufficient hight. The opening between the cells is so narrow that but little light from the skylights can pass between the galleries and thence into the cells. Without light and exercise men will soon become sickly and broken hearted. In these opinions the jurors were nearly unanimous.

We had not then examined the report of the committee of physicians made to his Honor the Mayor and published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 4th inst. Their conclusions are just, and sustained by well-reasoned premises, and, being so nearly in accord with our own, formed in our personal inspection, we embody them in this report as follows:

"In full review of all the facts before us we hold:

1st. That the ventilation of the jail may be rendered satisfactory when all the plans of the architects are completed, provided the opportunities made by them are used.

2d. That for the comfort, health and safety of the inmates of the jail now in use, it is essential that Emerson ejectors of full capacity shall be attached to each cell and carried above the altitude of the roof of the Central Engine-house, and that the doors of the hospital and office below, opening into the halls of the jail, be made of iron grating, for the admission of the south breeze into the jail. A fan or blower should be furnished, which may be worked by the prisoners, in case of any temporary injury to the ventilating powers of the shaft.

3d. The floors of the cells should be covered with plank, in order to avoid the evil to which we have referred—the alternations of temperature in the iron.

4th. The doors of the cells should be made of grating for the admission of light and air.

5th. The sky-lights should have their lighting capacity increased to the greatest possible extent that may be compatible with the safe keeping of the prisoners.

6th. The best measures that can be devised should be resorted to for subduing the high temperature created by the metal roof among the upper cells and corridors of the building. The prisoners should not be made to suffer from the neglect of those persons whose business it may be to open the ventilators of the roof.

The prison is well contrived, in view of the restricted ground space provided for the architects. They have introduced the best plans that are known for the health and comfort of the prisoners. The ventilation is necessarily made by a method that may be neglected, and this neglect might cause suffering and death akin to the scenes in the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is absolutely incumbent on those who have the authority to make such regulations as shall secure attention to this vital point. A competent person should have charge of the ventilating power in the jail. We respectfully suggest, also, that a prison inspector shall be required to make at least weekly inspections of the interior of the jail, and report to the Mayor of the city and to the presiding Judge of the Jefferson County Court.

While your committee thus express themselves upon the plans of the jail presented for their inspection, they are far from being satisfied with the limited space allotted to the architects for its erection. The limited area of the ground for the jail prevented that amount of room in the building that would have secured to the inmates of the prison the comforts and health that should not be entirely dependent on the movement of other men. When the health and comfort of men can be secured by natural and independent means, these should be considered in preference to any artificial powers, no matter how perfect they may be if proper attention be not given to them. The lack of attention may defeat the best devices.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

T. S. BELL.
THOS. E. JENKINS,
H. M. BULLITT,
J. GOODMAN,
E. M. WIBLE.

THE OLD JAIL.

Having finished the examination of the new, we went into the old jail, as directed by your Honor. We examined the cell from which the nine prisoners had escaped. The inner and outer walls of the old jail are of large stones, well built, strong and secure. The floors and ceilings are made of large stone, each reaching from wall to wall. The partition walls are of brick, faced with boards. Two flat bars of iron, imperfectly attached by bolts, hold the boards against the brick partition walls. One of these flat bars, being broken off, was used to dig through the brick partition wall of the cell. A narrow, soft sand-stone, about nine inches wide, the only one in the prison, was in the ceiling, of this cell, and rested on the brick partition wall. The end of this stone having been reached, the flat iron bar, broken off as stated above, was used as an instrument to remove the soft stone. Through that opening about nine by twenty-four inches, the prisoners went up under the shingle roof, and thence escaped. We have not been able to learn how they succeeded in descending from this hight. They could not have leaped to the ground without serious injury. It has been rumored that they descended by a ladder which had been used by the mechanics in the work on the new jail. No witnesses of the escape have testified before the jury.

The old jail ought not to be pulled down. The jury are nearly unanimous in the opinion that the old jail ought not to be pulled down. We recommend the lighting of the hall by skylights of flat glass, with ventilators in the roof; the introduction of water-closets and bath-tubs, heating apparatus and proper sewerage; thorough cleansing and new board floors. All these improvements might be made for less than a tenth part of the cost of the new part proposed to be erected. The old building would then be better than the new. It would be better because the stories are higher, the hall and galleries are wider, the cells are larger. The windows, which are five feet each long, and about six inches wide, admit sufficient light and ventilation to the cells. The inner and outer walls being of stone, are not liable to the objections made to iron walls. The partition walls, if judged necessary, might be faced with iron plates, attached securely at the top and bottom to the large stones of the ceilings and floors.

With these moderate expenditures, the old jail, in connection with the new, will be found sufficient for many years. It will be found preferable to any new structure erected on insufficient room and of such insufficient hight as to require the continuous superintendence of scientific employes, using artificial means to insure the health and comfort of the prisoners.

A suggestion made by some of the grand jurors on the spot is worthy of a place in this report. It is this: That, if a grating of wrought iron were extended from the top of the prison to the top of the outer brick wall, then the court-yard of the prison might be used for daily exercise and fresh air, under a guard, as far as consistent with the safety of the prisoners. The humane spirit of the age has caused as great improvements in prison and prison economy as in any other field of progress. Let it go on. Let us pity those we must punish.

Wm. Cornwall, foreman, John Coleman,
Andrew Low, Claudius Duvall,
Sam K. Richardson, Carter Landram,
J. T. Sanders, Thos. Forsyth,
Geo. M. Rhodes, J. W. Kalfus,
John P. Howard, Geo. P. Swope,
H. C. M. Coffman, Edward J. Wilson,
W. H. C. Williams, T. W. Chamberlin.

The following communication signed "Junius" was considered by the jury and recommended for publication:

To the Hon. Members of the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN—As the legal conservators of public morals and happiness—if there can be no public happiness or personal safety in a depraved and lawless community—an humble citizen takes the liberty of calling your attention to and soliciting your investigation into certain growing evils that are rapidly spreading their demoralizing influences and degrading public sentiment to such an extent as to corrupt all classes of society, from the lowest even up to that class which, from education and moral training, should be above such influences.

The evils complained of are the open defiance of all observance of the sabbath by a large portion of our community; the sale of intoxicating drinks on that day, and the intercommunication and commingling together of shameless prostitutes and young men and old at the public gardens on that sacred day. Music and drinking, revelry and fighting, drunkenness and debauchery openly and brazenly holding high carnival on the day which the whole Christian world has for eighteen hundred years set apart as a hallowed day of rest from worldly toil, and as specially consecrated to the services of religion and the worship of God.

Terrible tragedies, frequently enacted in our midst, may be easily traced to the contaminating associations of women, revelry and drink on the Lord's day. This crime is but the natural sequence of such demoralizing influences.

[The writer then refers to an advertisement of Sunday amusements, &c., at a public garden, as printed in this journal, and comments unfavorably thereon, as well as upon several local notices which bear on this subject.—ED.]

Another extract informs us that a citizen of New Albany was arrested by our police and brought before the City Court "for defending himself from rowdies."

Corrupt as the municipal government of New York city is said to be, I append an extract from the same newspaper, stating that the bars and drinking-houses are there closed on Sunday, showing that even in that "sink of iniquity" they have not descended so low as we have into the depths of perdition.

It is not for me to point out the duty that, under the circumstances, devolves upon the grand jury. There is much requiring of them to investigate folly and thoroughly all violations of law and all obstructions to the peace, the good order and the safety of the community.

From the evidence presented I have clearly shown that an assault is made upon public morals; and no parent can prevent the corruption of his son or keep him from being enticed into the paths of dissipation and of ruin, perhaps to end in the commission of crime, when the popular current is hurrying him onward into so disastrous a career.

If there are no city ordinances against these things, then surely the city legislators should be indicted for a neglect of duty in not enacting prohibitory laws closing all such schools where naught but vice and immorality and crime are learned.

If there are any laws prohibiting such offenses against the moral sense of the community, and which tend only to destroy individual happiness and public quietude, then it is most assuredly the bounden duty of the grand jury to indict the city and other public authorities who may be the legal custodians of the safety and peace of the people, for not enforcing those laws.

"The espionage of informers" is not necessary in this matter, for the evidence is furnished by the advertisements in the COURIER-JOURNAL, informing upon the subject, and the grand jury can easily require the publisher of the COURIER-JOURNAL to certify that the advertisement is *bona fide* and inserted by the signer thereof; and so with regard to the other cases, wherein the facts and names are published to the world, and have become matters of public notoriety, as you have seen by the advertisements inclosed to you. And so with regard to gambling so extensively carried on in the city, reported in the public papers, but unchecked by law.

Of none of these acts have I any personal knowledge; but of their influence and effect upon several persons for whom I entertain the strongest affection and regard, I can testify in reference thereto with the profoundest sorrow; while I cannot repress my indignation at thus seeing so many noble young men and even boys enticed to destruction, misery and ruin, without a single hand being raised to save them. These licensed training-schools render their graduates fit only to end their careers in prison or on the gallows. Surely, a blighting curse will rest upon any community that tolerates such wickedness.

JUNIUS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the grand jury:

WHEREAS, The communication of Junius relates to misdemeanors committed within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville, over which offenses the grand jury of the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction. And, whereas, these offenses are cognizable by the grand jury of the City Court, therefore

Resolved, That that subject be referred to the grand jury of the City Court.

Resolved, That the city papers be and are requested to publish the report of the grand jury to the court in relation to the jail. Also the communication signed Junius, addressed to the grand jury, with the resolution upon the document by the grand jury, signed by the foreman.

WM. CORNWALL, Foreman.

Foot Race.

A foot race took place yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock on Tenth street, south of Broadway, between Cornelius Carney (better known in the city as Col. Carney) and Joseph Butterfield. The distance run was one hundred yards, and the stakes $20. Both men are employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Carney is of Irish descent, about 23 years old, and stands 6 feet 2. This was his first race for money. Butterfield is an Englishman, about 35 years old, and stands about 5 feet 8, and has had considerable practice as a runner. About 500 persons witnessed the race. Edward Horan acted as judge for Carney, and Wm. McCarty for Butterfield; Alex. Long as stakeholder and John Spelman as referee. Both men toed the scratch, and at the word went off well together, but Carney's long legs soon told on Butterfield, and he won by coming in ahead two yards. Both men ran stocking-footed. Some few even bets were made, but just before the race Butterfield's friends were on hand with plenty of money, offering to bet five to three on Butterfield, with no takers. Some slight skirmishing took place after the race among outsiders, with which exception everything passed off pleasantly.

It is possible that another match between the same parties may take place soon.

The Fifth-ward School.

One who was there says: "Interesting exercises took place at the Fifth-ward school on Friday. In the spelling match the boys were victorious. In mental arithmetic the match was even, neither boys nor girls missing, although the most difficult problems were selected. John Hunt, Douglas Shirley and Marcus Klaw, all noble, promising boys, were the speakers. The girls read correctly, and their singing was excellent. The girls were charmingly pretty and the boys wore their best faces. The able principal and his interesting corps of teachers deserve great credit for their care in teaching the children so thoroughly and preserving such good deportment on the part of the pupils. Many parents and friends of the pupils were there, and all were well pleased."

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held Thursday evening, 12th inst., the following resolution, offered by Dr. L. P. Yandell, sr., was passed, and ordered published in the COURIER-JOURNAL, requesting the British medical press to copy:

Resolved, That this college has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Sir James Y. Simpson, whose fame as a physician has filled the world, and whose pure Christian character will transmit his name to future times as one of the highest ornaments of our profession.

W. N. GALT, President.

D. T. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

CITY FEATURES.

"A Card."

Hastings & Lewis will open during the coming week, a "BRANCH HAT STORE," under the Louisville Hotel, where they will keep all the NOBBY AND LATE STYLES from New York, Philadelphia and Boston manufacturers.

They assure the public that, in this house, they can see styles

ENTIRELY NEW

and manufactured purposely for them.

People have never seen, in this city, a FIRST-CLASS LINE OF EXTREME EASTERN STYLES, and

HASTINGS & LEWIS

WILL HAVE THEM, so that all can be suited.

This is a NOVEL STEP, and should be appreciated by the DRESSY YOUNG MEN.

The "BRANCH" will be supplied with the FINEST SILK HATS manufactured in the West by Mr. George Dibble, an experienced foreman, who has charge of the manufacturing department at the old stand of Hastings & Lewis, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

"N. B."—We defy competition as to styles, QUALITIES, &c.

Prof. Whipple's Class.

By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that this class will soon be formed. The highly popular operetta of "Laila" is to be studied. Prof. W. has been very successful in producing these beautiful juvenile performances, and his classes are always entertaining and interesting. "Laila" is said to be one of the most pleasing works of its kind, and exactly suited for a performance by children.

Music Hath Charms, &c.

See prizes 101 to 110 in Golladay's thirty-fifth (35) drawing, which takes place at Louisville, Ky., May 23d. Capital prize $1,000 in gold. Tickets only $1, or six for $5; for sale at W. Scott Glore's book store, Louisville, and at J. R. Golladay's book store, Bowling Green. See list of prizes. Old tickets worth 25 cents in exchange for tickets in this drawing. Every ticket a prize—no blanks.

Coal Oil Explosion.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In order to do injustice to no one, we again tested a sample of the coal oil mentioned in our communication in your valuable paper of May 1st. The result of the test was as previously stated. We reassert our statements, and stand ready to prove the same. M. & S. HODKINSON.

☞ F. W. Stevenson, imitator of wood and marble, has removed to C. C. Brenner's Original Sign Shop, 114 Market street, between Third and Fourth, where things are "hard to beat" and cheap, too. All orders will meet with the usual prompt attention.

☞ The best photographs, portraits, porcelains, ferrotypes, Rembrandts, painted or plain pictures in every style. Prices reduced. At 58 Main, below Second. You know, it's Elrod that does it. Go there, ladies and babies, quick!

Big Babies.

Little babies, pretty babies, ugly babies, fat babies, lean babies, good babies, bad babies, quiet babies, squalling babies, in fact every imaginable style of babies are sounding praises to Sues for his buggies, 78 Fourth street.

100 Pairs

of vases, a large assortment of Parian marble, French bronze and German fancy goods, just received at Magill Brothers' china-house, No. 161 Fourth street.

☞ New goods received daily at the China Palace, Fourth and Green, all of which are being sold at greatly reduced prices, as may be seen by the price list published in another column.

☞ Do not forget Buckel & Shaffer's great sale of building lots in the West end, Wednesday, the 18th inst. A long credit will be given, and every lot offered will be sold without regard to value.

"Oak Lea,"

the handsome country residence of Bishop Cummins, will be sold at auction Wednesday next, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

Fresh Clams.

Fresh clams, the first of the season, were received yesterday at Walker's Exchange, and will be served up in all styles to patrons.

Initials and Reception Day

stamped on note paper and envelopes free of charge, at W. Scott Glore's.

Only Two Days.

The Original Fifty-cent Store, 99½ Fifth street, will keep open only Monday and Tuesday of this week.

☞ The City Fathers are invited to take a skiff ride on the pond on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Green & Green's New York Mills "Standard" Shirt, at $3, is the best in the market. Buy no others.

$10.

Four-wheeled Perambulator, with iron axles and steel springs, at Sues' Varieties.

☞ A two-story brick dwelling, located on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh, will be sold at auction to-morrow at 4 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ New styles of stiff brim hats at Green & Green's.

☞ For superior photographs, porcelains, Rembrandts, &c., go to Webster's gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ The best is always the cheapest. Go to Klauber's, and get the best pictures made in this city.

☞ Fay, the original ferrotype man, 74 Fourth street, is still at home, and making the finest pictures in the city, and very cheap.

☞ Broadway and Fifth Avenue styles of silk hats are made at Green & Green's.

The Original Fifty-cent Store,

99½ Fifth street, will close for good Tuesday night.

☞ The most attractive establishment ever opened in Louisville is Stowe's Photographic Studio, Fourth and Green streets.

☞ The best, and, consequently, cheapest underwear is at Green & Green's.

☞ That excellent family dwelling, No. 347 Third street, will be sold at auction Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ New stock spring ties at Green & Green's.

☞ Hydrant Hose of superior quality, with couplings and nozzles attached ready for use, at very low prices, Wilkes & Dillingham, 143 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

I Mean What I Say!

Croquet sets for $4, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

☞ The perfection of art—Stowe's photographic productions in every style. Notice his Rembrandts.

☞ Laporte's kids at Green & Green's.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

The Original Fifty-Cent Store,

No. 99½ Fifth street, will close Tuesday, 17th.

☞ Can't be beat—Klauber, the Photographer.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Rose Tint Initial Note

put in nice boxes for 50 cents, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

For Pleasant Fits

get your stylish Summer Suits made at Noal's, the popular clothier. Turkey Crash Vesting, full assortment. New styles Fancy Striped Cassimere just received. Call and see them, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Grand Prize Drawing

For the benefit of the Dominican Church, on Sixth street. Two houses and lots valued at $16,000, and will constitute two prizes of $8,000 each. This gives every ticket-holder two chances for $1 00. The drawing will certainly take place on the first day of June, 1870. It will be optional with the winners to keep the property or its assessed value—$16,000. The tickets will be sold at one dollar apiece, and can be purchased at the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, J. C. Webb & Co.'s book-store, on Main street, at the office of the Catholic Advocate, at W. Scott Glore's book store, and other places.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hydrant Hose.

Price reduced—best ¾ 3-ply hose at 24c per foot at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Children's Carriages.

Just received another lot. A good, strong perambulator with iron axle and steel spring for $9, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

☞ Just received a large assortment of jet and imitation rubber jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Clothes wringers repaired at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects among his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

CITY BUSINESS.

The following sales of real estate in the West end of Louisville were made last week by Pearson & Meddis:

27¾ by 93 feet on Broadway, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to J. Stede, at $20	$ 560 00
50 feet by 120 on south side Magazine, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to J. P. Browne, at $12 50	1,600 00
25 by 120 feet on south side Magazine, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to B. Frye, at $19	540 00
25 by 120 feet on south side Magazine, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to J. B. Taylor, at $23	580 00
132 by 99 feet on north side Magazine, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, G. P. Downs, at $25 50	3,320 00
120 by 200 feet on north side Magazine, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to W. G. Anderson, at $22 75	2,274 00
50 by 200 feet on Magazine, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to J. Baker, at $25	1,250 00
25 by 130 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine, to W. Harlan, at $32 50	812 50
25 by 130 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine, to S. C. Fisher, at $33	825 00
50 by 130 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine, to D. O'Hare, at $34	1,700 00
25 by 130 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine, to D. O'Hare, at $38 75	968 75
25 by 130 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine, to D. O'Hare, at $33 50	837 50
25 by 130 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine, to D. O'Hare, at $33	825 00
27 by 120 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Madison and Chestnut, to J. S. Jenks, at $35	945 00
53 by 120 feet on west side Eighteenth, bet. Madison and Chestnut, to M. E. Strange, at $35	1,785 00
30 by 161 feet on northwest corner Eighteenth and Madison, to P. Jacob at $44	1,320 00
30 by 161 feet on north side Madison, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to P. Jacob, at $35	1,050 00
30 by 161 feet on north side Madison, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to P. Jacob, at $35	1,050 00
30 by 96 4-12 feet west side Eighteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut, to J. E. Mullen, at $25 25	757 50
32 by 194 on north side Walnut, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to John Stede, at $35 25	1,128 00
24 by 124 feet on north side Walnut, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to H. J. Matfield, at $31	992 00
105 by 200 feet on southeast corner Brook and Broadway, with improvements, to Silas F. Miller	30,000 00
50 by 148 feet on southeast corner First and Main, with improvements, to W. Hughes	30,000 00
50 by 195 feet on southeast corner Market and Thirteenth to C. H. Buschmann	3,750 00
40 by 161 feet on north side Chestnut, between Twenty-second and Mercer, to J. W. Bryant	1,400 00
40 by 161 feet on north side Madison, bet. Twenty-second and Mercer, to J. M. Bryant	1,000 00
	$88,852 25

A safe for the Duke Ernst of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Germany, and manufactured by F. W. Merz, of this city. Mr. Merz received the order for this safe last year, when he was in Europe, from His Highness the Duke, who gave him the order personally. The safe is burglar and fire proof, finished in the very highest order—40¾ inches high, 26¾ inches wide and 23½ inches deep, outside measure, with a Brema key lock on the outside door and Sergeant's combination dial lock on the inside burglar proof door. The hinges, handles, knobs, etc., are finished with heavy silver-plating; bolts are finished and polished in the very highest style, and the whole machinery of bolts, etc., works as smooth as the best clock work. The Painting—The panels are painted a rose-purple, with a gilt border edged with yellow and verdigris green; inside of the gold border are endless corners, hair stripe in rose pink. The outside door in the top panel presents the name of the maker, "F. W. Merz, Louisville, Ky.," in an oval molded frame, gilt, with an illuminated shade and small gilt scroll in the center. The lower panel has a beautiful barrock scroll ornament in its center, with gilt molding, and striped the same as the top panel. The inside of the front door covers a splendid Tyrol landscape in an oval gold border, with endless corner pieces. The burglar proof door is ornamented with two landscapes of the mountains of Gungfran in oval gilt borders, striped and edged. The whole painting is polished and as smooth as a looking-glass, and, with the superior work, taste, and harmony of colors, makes a piece of art pleasing to the eye and very creditable to the artist, who has spent nearly two months in getting up this beautiful and artistic piece of work. The landscapes were executed by Charles Brenner, the contract for painting was executed by Mr. Philip Brenner, a brother of Charles Brenner. This safe has been on exhibition at Mr. Kendrick's jewelry store, on Main street, for several days, and was shipped three days ago, by the way of New Orleans, across the Atlantic to its destination, the city of Gotha. This is the second safe Mr. Merz has shipped to Europe. About two weeks ago Mr. Merz shipped a similar safe to the above described by the way of New Orleans to Baden Baden, Germany. Mr. Merz informs us that throughout the whole of Europe the people have the highest regard for American fabrics, such as American sewing machines, locomotives, railroad coaches and other machinery; also American pianos, safes, etc. The Paris Exposition took the people fully by surprise. Before that time they had an idea that we in America were living in a perfect wilderness.

Messrs. Hastings & Lewis, whose admirable taste in all matters relating to the hat trade is well known, will in a few days open a "branch store" under the Louisville Hotel, where they will keep as choice a stock of elegant and fashionable hats as can be found in the West, and which were manufactured expressly for them. Messrs. H. & L., at their old stand on Main, between Fourth and Fifth, have, by their energy, taste and judgment built up a prosperous and growing business, and we doubt not their new enterprise will prove a grand success.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

BENEFIT OF MONS. A. PREDIGAM.

LAST NIGHT BUT 2 OF THE SEASON.

SPLENDID BILL! AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA! SINGING!

Monday Evening, May 16, 1870,

DUKE'S MOTTO.

SPLENDID CAST.

Ballad—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel"...Mad. Predigam.
Flute Solo.......Mast. E. Bornschein.

TUESDAY—Benefit of HARRY S. DUFFIELD.

CHARLIE L. WARD'S Grand Complimentary Concert AT **Masonic Temple,** Tuesday Evening, May 17th.

On which occasion he will be assisted by Mrs. Louis Francke, Miss Hattie McLaughlin, Miss Pattie McDonald, Mrs. J. S. Davis, Prof. Ernest Zoller, Prof. Julian Munos, Prof. Edward Sauer, Messrs. Wm. McQuown, H. T. Frankel, Jos. H. McCann, J. W. Parson Price, H. Pelessier, J. Charlton, Chas. Sues. Tickets one dollar; to be had at the music stores and hotels.

The magnificent Concert Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the well-known factory of Albert Weber, of New York. For particulars see programmes. my15

Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1870,

LECTURE,

For the benefit of the Athenæum Literary Association, by

Prof. E. M. MURCH.

Subject—"The Professors and Professions."
Admission 25 cts.
Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. my15 d2

MR. WASTELL

Has the honor to announce that his

17th ANNUAL JUVENILE BALL

Will take place on

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870,

At the Skating Rink, Weisiger Block, Fourth street. The ball will be opened at 8 o'clock precisely with "Les Menuet de la Cour, a la Garotte de Vestris," by 18 young ladies. During the evening will be danced, for the first time in this county, "Le Pas de la Rose." Tickets, $1; children, 50 cents; to be had of Mr. W., at the Rink, any day between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., or any of his pupils, and at the door on the evening of the ball.

Band of the Louisville Orchestra, Leader, Mons. Predigam. my15 d2

OPERETTA CLASS.

H. G. S. WHIPPLE'S CLASS OF BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL commence on Saturday, May 21, at 9 A. M., in the Eighth-ward School Chapel, corner of Center and Walnut. The charming fairy opera of

"LAILA"

will be produced early in the fall. Class fee (for books and two tickets to each performance) $3; fee to pupils of public schools, $2. Number of members limited to 100. my15 d7

Woodland Garden!

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

BY THE

Great Western Star Band!

BERNARD STRUBE............Proprietor.
my15 Sutf

LION GARDEN.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

SACRED CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

Philharmonic Orchestra,

Under the leadership of PROF. PREDIGAM.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars always on hand.

Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.

ap8 Sa&Sutf ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer.

The new and elegant passenger packet MINNEOLA.......W. H. MILLER, Master.
For Cairo and Memphis on This Day, the 15th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet
LOUISVILLE.......J. A. LUSK, Master.
For Cairo and New Orleans on Monday, the 16th, at 5 P. M. positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

WHAT TO USE AT DINNER.

THE HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE!

Unrivaled by Any Relish intended for Family Use; Exactly Suited to All Tastes and All Conditions of People, and Approved and Recommended by the Best Families in the Country.

Among the many First-class Hotels now using this Sauce, we mention the following:

Fifth Avenue, New York;
Grand Hotel, New York;
Continental, Philadelphia;
Southern, St. Louis;
Sherman House, Chicago;
Parker House, Boston;
Galt House, Louisville;
Louisville Hotel, Louisville;
Willard Hotel, Louisville.

ALL PRONOUNCE THE HALFORD THE BEST RELISH EXTANT.

May be had of any first-class Grocer for 50 cents per pint bottle, which is half the price of Worcestershire. A liberal discount to the trade.

A. FONDA & SONS, Agents.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

WERK'S "GOLDEN EAGLE" CHAMPAGNE

THE PUREST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST.

KEY WEST CIGARS.

As this article is manufactured in a climate in all respects similar to that of Havana, and from the best Vegas of the "Vuelta Abajo," they are equal to the imported article, and much cheaper in consequence of the discrimination in duties in favor of unmanufactured Tobacco.

NEW SEASON'S

BLUE-GRASS CREAMERY CHEESE AND BUTTER,

From Woodford county, Ky.

We are constantly receiving all the improvements of the age in our line. Come and see us at the "ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."

A. FONDA & SONS,

101 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, east side.

AUCTION SALES.

Second Great Sale OF Valuable and Desirable **WEST END** Business & Residence Sites.

30 Beautiful Lots!

On Long Credits,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 19, at 3½ o'clock, we will sell at auction the following property, sub-divided to suit purchasers:

67x209 n w cor. Walnut and 19th;
66x161 s w cor. Walnut and 19th;
59¼x161 n w cor. Madison and 19th;
59x161 s w cor. Madison and 19th;
55x161 n w cor. Chestnut and 19th;
54x161 s w cor. Chestnut and 19th;
50x200 n w cor. Magazine and 19th;
49x110 s w cor. Magazine and 19th;
55x105 n e cor. Madison and 18th;
90x161 Walnut, bet. 18th and 19th, south side;
209x100 19th, bet. Walnut and Grayson;
30x200 Chestnut, bet. 19th and 20th;
112x161 n s Chestnut, bet. 18th and 19th;
28x161 s e cor. Madison and 19th.

Every lot will be sold.

Terms—One-fifth cash; balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years.

Sale will commence at corner 19th and Magazine.

m15 PEARSON & MEDDIS.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Valuable Main-street Lot AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, May 16, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell a lot, 30x200 feet, situated on the south side of Main street, between Brook and Floyd. Terms at sale.

my11 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Beautiful Lots on Brook and St. Catherine sts.

ON TUESDAY, May 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell that splendid building site on the southwest corner of Brook and St. Catherine sts. The lot fronts 100 feet on St. Catherine and extends southwardly with Brook street 196 feet. The streets are made on both sides, and the street cars run to the corner of First and St. Catherine.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

my14 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Mustard and Drug Grinding Mill AT AUCTION.

BY order of Geo. C. Buchanan, receiver, we will sell, at auction, on Wednesday, May 18, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, the well-known Mustard and Drug Grinding Mills of Messrs. Baird & Tuley, consisting of leasehold estate, situated on the west side of East street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets; also the machinery belonging to said mills, embracing boiler and engine, Bogardus's mills, hydraulic press, steam pumps, box presses, tools, &c., all in good order. The buildings are of brick and very roomy. This is a first-rate opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the mustard and drug grinding business. Terms liberal.

my1 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 18 and 19, at 9½ A. M.,

Large offerings Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Carpets, 40 pieces white and colored Matting, Hats, &c. Also, at 11 A. M. each day, invoices of seasonable Clothing in cassimere, satinet, jeans, linen and cotton, &c.

Terms cash.

my15 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

750 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, May 17, at 9½ A. M., we will sell the largest assortment of seasonable boots and shoes offered this season. Special attention of the trade is called to this sale, as a great many desirable lots are ordered to be closed. Terms cash.

my15 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Closing Sale of the Drug Stock of Edwin Morris & Co. AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, No. 101 Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be sold the balance of the above stock, consisting of drugs, chemicals, perfumeries, instruments, &c. In the lot will be found many articles suitable for the retail drug business; also a large pair of Fairbanks' platform scales. Terms cash.

my15 d3 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, we will offer a large line of dry goods and clothing. Many good goods.

my15 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. G. McNETT.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, WILL SELL a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, comprising bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, dining and extension tables, sofas, chairs, queensware, clothing, boots and shoes, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

my15 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auct'rs.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PICNIC.

A PICNIC will be given by the EXCELSIOR CLUB at WOODLAND GARDEN on Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

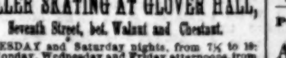
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Wm. C. McDowell, Jno. M. O'Neal, Jno. P. Kelly, Andy Boyle, Dennis Hamilton, Dennis McCarthy, Thos. Burke, and E. A. McCarley.

☞ No extra charge for dancing.

Tickets 50 cents. my13 d6

GREENLAND TROTTING TRACK.



I propose to give a purse of $250 free for all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness, to come off over the Greenland Race Course, on Tuesday, May 17. Each horse to put in an inside stake of $50. Entries to close on Saturday, the 14th of May. The celebrated trotters Vindicator, John Morrissey, and W. K. Thomas, with others, are at the Greenland now, and as Mr. Dorsey has a large stable of horses in training, great sport may be looked for. mh11 d7*

ROLLER SKATING AT GLOVER HALL,

Seventh Street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

TUESDAY and Saturday nights, from 7½ to 10; Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 6; and Saturday morning, from 9 to 12. apl1 dtf

Central Roller Skating Rink,

WEISIGER BLOCK, FOURTH ST.,

NOW OPEN!

ON Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, from 7 to 10. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 6 P. M., exclusively for ladies and children, and on Monday and Friday nights, from 7 to 10, for gentlemen. ap6 SaTuAFtm

AUCTION SALES.

Broadway Dwelling with Large Lot, AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.

MONDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., that centrally-located dwelling, No. 249 Broadway, bet. Sixth and Seventh, north side; contains 8 or 9 rooms; lot 60 feet front by 205 deep to an alley. The especial attention of those in search of well-located property is called to this sale. Terms at time and place.

my12 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Aucts.

Third-street Residence AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, May 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M., that excellent two-story brick dwelling No. 347 Third street, a short distance south of Broadway. Contains 9 rooms and all necessary halls, pantries, closets, cellar, &c. Water and gas throughout. Call bells up and down stairs. Lot 33½x206 to a 20 foot alley, very central and desirable for a residence. Terms—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest.

my13 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Two Houses and Lots and Two Vacant Lots AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, May 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., two 2-story brick houses, 4 rooms, cellar, cistern, &c., to each house, lots 30½ feet front by 155 feet deep to an alley. Also two vacant lots, 25 and 33¾ feet front by 155 feet deep to an alley. All of the above property is located on the south side of Market street, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-third, a locality that cannot be surpassed for investment or speculation. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years with interest and lien.

my13 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

That Handsome Country Seat "Oak Lea," the Residence of Bishop Cummins, located at Pewee Valley,

Will be sold

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the premises,

Wednesday, May 18, at 4 o'clock P. M.

This delightful country seat is only 16 miles from the city, on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington R. R., five minutes' walk from station, in a locality that cannot be surpassed for a residence. Churches, schools, and neighbors the very best. It contains 18 acres of land, handsomely improved with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Modern style dwelling, 10 rooms and hall, all in good order and well arranged. Stable, ice-house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is one of the best and most desirable residences in Pewee. Trains pass the house every few minutes. The property can be inspected any time before sale. Those who desire to attend this sale can take the 2:30 P. M. train and return same evening on 6:45 train. "Free tickets" for trip will be furnished at our office and depot. Terms at time and place.

my11 d1d MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

That Delightful Country Residence of Dr. Bashaw,

Located on the Shelbyville branch pike or Workhouse road, 3 miles from city, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Thursday, May 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Shortly after arrival of 2:30 P. M. train on L. & F. R. R. at Fair Grounds. An omnibus will be at our office at 2½ o'clock to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the sale.

This beautiful estate contains 36 acres of rich land, well improved with choice fruit trees (every variety), shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, and a splendid locust grove near the house. The land lies well and is susceptible of division into five or six smaller tracts, each having upon it an elegant building site. Comfortable dwelling of 7 or 8 rooms, well arranged, and cellar under the whole house. Stable, carriage-house, excellent spring, &c. The crop will be sold with the place. Neighborhood unexceptional. Adjoins or near Judge Bitter, L. L. Hyatt, Geo. H. Cary, A. P. Cochran, Bullitt, and others. Only a few minutes' walk from Fair Grounds.

Terms—One-fourth cash; remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien. Possession in 30 days.

my13 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Chestnut-street Cottage and Lot AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, May 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the north side of Chestnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, No. 475, we will sell a frame cottage of 4 rooms, cistern, cellar, &c. Lot 22x156 feet. Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

my15 d&SuTuW&T*

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

St. Xavier Street Cottage and Lot AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, on the south side of St. Xavier street, bet. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, we will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, a new frame cottage of 3 rooms, with cistern. Lot 25x125 feet.

my15 d3 SuTu&W BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

750 Cases Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 10 o'clock, 300 lots very fine home-made Boots and Shoes.

my13 S. G. HENRY & CO. Auctioneers.

BY H. C. RUSSELL.

Lafayette-street House and Lot AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., I will sell a two-story frame house and lot; house containing 6 rooms, out-house, cistern, &c., situated on the north side of Lafayette street. Lot 34½ by 98. Sale positive.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 12 months, with lien.

my8 d&u,Th,Su,M&Tu* H. C. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

37 BUILDING LOTS,

Fronting on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, between Duncan and Harney, and on Harney street, bet. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth,

On Long Credit!

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the above property. The lots are each 25 feet front, and run back from 150 to 193 feet to a 20-foot alley. This is high, beautiful ground, and is worthy the attention of buyers. No withdrawals. The public are assured that every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of value. Terms—One-fourth cash; the remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

my14 d3 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

3 Eighth-street Building Lots AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, May 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of Eighth street, between Kentucky and Zane, we will sell 3 nice lots, each 25x90 feet. Street graded and paved. Every lot put up will be sold without reserve. Terms at sale.

my14 d4 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY KUTZLER & LAMPTON,

79 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

Assignee's Sale of a Large Stock of Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c. Also Household Furniture and one Horse and Wagon, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at No. 307 Market street, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the entire stock of goods in store of A. Gundlach, consisting in articles as above named. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale to continue from day to day until all goods are sold.

ANTON KUTZLER, Assignee.

KUTZLER & LAMPTON, Auctioneers. my13 d3

Peremptory Sale, At Auction, of Lots on Walnut, Madison and Ninth sts.

AS agents for M. A. de Lizardi, of New Orleans, we will offer for sale, without reserve, on the premises, on THURSDAY, MAY 19th, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following lots of land, to-wit:

50x161 feet, south side Walnut, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

50x161 feet, north side Madison, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

59x161 feet, northeast corner Madison and Ninth streets.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.

HENNING & SPEED, Real Estate Agents.

my13 dtd S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN—an energetic, intelligent young man, with $100 or $200 capital, to sell, in this and neighboring offices the Accountant's Infallible Time Indicator. A suitable man can make $50 to $75 per week. Call at the National Hotel for a few days only, between 9 and 1 A. M. or P. H. L. STAPLES. my14 d3*

WANTED—Clerks, 1 tailor, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 upholsterer, 1 drayman, 1 gardener, 1 carter, 1 cooper, 1 barber, 1 milliner, and others, and all kinds of Employment and help most and agree at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—PARTNER—To take a half interest in the general agency of a mutual life insurance company which has been doing business in this State for years. The best of references given and required. Address "General Agent," Louisville P. O. my15 d3*

WANTED—A grocer, druggist, and photographer, with small capital, to go to a new town on Red river where all kinds of produce are shipped. A fortune can be made. Call at 53 Clay street for particulars.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young French girl in a small family, as a nurse. Apply at 120 Market street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy one large, well-ventilated room, unfurnished, at No. 302 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A family, or two single gentlemen, to occupy a front room with board. Terms moderate. No. 198 Walnut street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my15 d3*

WANTED—I want to open a co-operate business with not less than five members, known to all, with about $3,000 each, or a partner with the whole $10,000 capital, to assist two in making a fortune in a straight-forward and gentlemanly business. Principals only need address FORREST, P. O. Drawer 61, Louisville, Ky. my14 d6

WANTED—PAPER-HANGERS—Good paper-hangers can find steady employment at MITTLER & JUSTI'S, No. 338 West Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth. my14 d3

WANTED—SERVANT—A middle-aged German woman. Inquire at No. 134 Chestnut st., bet. Floyd and Preston. my14 d1*

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS—To stay away from this city and pay no attention to advertisements for bricklayers, as there is but one job that is wanting hands, and that only pays $3 50 per day, while the regularly established wages is $5. Just stay away a few days, boys, and give us a clear field and a fair fight, and we'll guarantee $5 per day. By request of Cincinnati Union No. 1. my14 d3*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? "Girls," do you want a place? To find AT ONCE good cooks, housekeepers, washerwomen, maids, nurses, seamstresses, teachers, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable females invited to call and obtain places free. myl4dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. my8 d6t

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! Is entirely new article for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh7 d&w3m

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town, county, and State. Address HUGHES & HUGHES, Louisville, Ky. ap17 deod6t*

WANTED—SOLICITORS—The Excelsior Life Insurance Company of New York desire the services of experienced solicitors for the city of Louisville; also special district and local agents for each county in the State of Kentucky. For information address or apply to GILCHRIST & WOLCOTT, General Agents, room No. 2 McDowell Block, southwest corner Fourth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky. my4 We&Sutf

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—CEDAR HILL LOT—The beautiful building lot opposite my residence, and adjoining that of Mr. J. L. Danforth, fronting 100 feet on Ormsby avenue. This is a large tract of city land that can be bought at present, and must be seen to be appreciated. Ormsby avenue is 80 feet wide, and it is but a few years will be the most desirable street in the city for fine residences. Apply to H. A. DUPONT, 39 Fourth st. my13 d3

FOR SALE—A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE—With a two-story brick L, located on the north side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. Contains 9 rooms. Lot 34 feet front, extending back to an alley. One of the most central locations in the city for a residence. Will be sold cheap. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. my15 d7

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET MILLS—Between Floyd and Preston. These mills have 4 run of buhrs, and are in complete running order. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. my1 d&wtf

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—Well-located, in a growing neighborhood, and doing a good prescription business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address E. KAMPFMUELLER, this city. my11 d6*

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot 59x174 feet on the west side of Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. Inquire of Hancock, Johnston & Co. my10 d12* GEORGE NICHOLAS.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE—RESIDENCE—I offer my beautiful residence, located in Hull & Adams' addition to the city, commanding one of the best views of same. The house contains 8 rooms, and 7½ foot hall, the whole newly papered and painted. The lot fronts on Hull street 120 feet and runs back 185 feet to a 20 foot alley, and is beautifully set in flowers, evergreens, choice fruit trees, &c. If not sold by 15th day of May will be rented to a good tenant. For particulars apply to COLIN C. W. ALFRIEND. my1 d6

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY—Of latest style. J. MONTZ, Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson. my5 d10

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE & LOT—Jeffersonville, Ind.—Frame house and lot 100 feet by 200 deep, situated on Fulton street, bet. Seventh and Eighth streets. House contains 4 rooms and garret, with cistern, &c. If not sold at private sale by 23d of May it will be sold at public auction on that day about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. Apply at JOHN GOETHE'S, Jeffersonville, or to ADAM KLUG, Louisville Glass Works. my11 d11

FOR SALE—AN ILLINOIS FARM FOR $7,500—One of the best farms in Clay county, five miles south of Clay City. It contains 280 acres, 180 prairie and 100 timber, all of the prairie in cultivation. A good frame dwelling, four rooms, hall, gallery in front and back. Ice-house, smoke-house, and dry wells, Granary, stables, cribs and large barn. Four wells, stock-pen; 1,500 peach, 300 apple, and other fruit trees. It is one of the best farms in the county. Terms—$3,500 cash, and balance in 1 and 2 years. Mr. Turner, on the place, will show it. Address me, at Lancaster, Ky. ELIAS FISHER. my11 d5t

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage having six rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 5 acres of land (more and less if desired), embracing lawn, garden, forest, fruit trees, excellent water and a fine stone-quarry, at Beard's Station, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, ½ mile from the city. Price $3,500—one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest. Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, on adjoining premises. ja13 We&Sutf

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOCATION—For a physician, within ten miles of the city. House and 5 acres of land with some 20 select fruit trees bearing; on the line of every kind of travel. A splendid chance for any one wishing an easy home for a physician or any one who wishes for a country home. For particulars apply at Dr. OWENS' office, on north side of Jefferson street above First, Louisville, Ky. my15 d2*

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned in Eminence, Ky. It is a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it, also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 d2

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—With 7 rooms, gas, water, and good cellar; newly papered and painted; on Brook st., bet. Broadway and Jacob. Rent $450. Possession immediate. Inquire at the Howe Sewing Machine Office, 166 Fourth st. my15 d3*

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING—With 6 rooms, cellar, and out-buildings, situated on the corner of Fifth and Kentucky streets. Apply on the premises. my15 d3*

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM No. 135 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts. Apply to J. S. McCLELLAN. my15 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The most desirable part of a house, furnished. Ample accommodations for a small family. References required. Address X. Z., this office. my14 d2*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—1 store-room, 1 office-room, and 2 lodging-rooms. For terms inquire at the office of Central Market, Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut. JOHN M. BOGGS, Agent. my12 d6

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-house occupied by Messrs. Loving & McGoodwin, on south side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in good repair and modern improvements; four stories and basement; 26 feet wide and 194 feet deep. Possession given first of July, or can be arranged for earlier if desired. Apply to JOHN H. BEARD, No. 60 Second street. ap6 deodtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A furnished room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 174 Second street, between Walnut and Green.

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's block, corner Second and Jefferson sts. Also day boarders accommodated. my15 d3*

BOARDING—Furnished rooms with good boarding can be had at Mrs PETER SMITH'S, No. 181 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. my13 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—From the subscriber, a large dark brindle cow with white stripes on the head and yellow sides. Information will be left at No. 509 Sixth street, near Kentucky street. my15 d3*

USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS FOR COCKTAILS. J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARRIS, TALMAGE & GIVEN,

DEALERS IN

PURE LAKE ICE.

HAVING laid in a supply of 10,000 tons Northern Lake Ice, we guarantee a supply during the season. Orders will be promptly attended to.

Office 103 Third street, between Green and Walnut. my1 SaTuThm

Notice—For Sale.

THE Louisville Bridge Company has for sale a large lot of Timber, Tools, Derricks, Rope, Hand-Powers, Horse-Powers, Hoisting Engines, Trucks, &c., used in the construction of the masonry and erection of the superstructure of the Ohio River Bridge. For further information apply at the office.

W. B. HAMILTON, President,
Corner Second and Main sts.

Or to F. W. VAUGHAN, corner Tenth and Broadway. my5 d10

PAINTING.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING!

NO. 103

North side Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

JOHN BENNETT.

ap18 TuFr&Sulm